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JAS. SHIELDS, JAS. C. CONKLING.

SHIELDS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the 8th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the district and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building opposite the American House.

march 19—y1

KIRBY BENEDICT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,
Office in the Court House.

Sept 11—y1

J. BRECKENRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, ILL.

WILL practice in the several counties composing the Third Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Jan. 21. 25-tf

C. & F. EMMERSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

DECATUR, MACON CO. ILL.

Jan. 28, 1842. 26-1y

CONN & CHAMBERS.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
MEREDOSIA, ILL.

W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Brother & Conn.
G. M. Chambers, late of Jacksonville, Ill.

REFERENCES.

Mr. Jas. L. Lamb, Springfield,
Messrs. Siettinius & January, St. Louis.
" Blanc, Tompkins & Barrett, do
" J. Vairin & Co, New Orleans,
" J. R. Shaw & Co, do
" Conoly & Elder, do

9-y*

WASHINGTON HOTEL—The subscriber having fitted up this house in good order and style, is now prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to receive a number of regular boarders; his table will be served with the best the city market affords, and his bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. His unremitted attention will be bestowed to please his customers, and he hopes to deserve the favor of the public.

june 4 ly — JOHN DELANY.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the National Hotel in Springfield, Ills., west side of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers on reasonable terms. The rooms of the house have been newly painted, whitewashed, and put in complete repair: and the subscriber flatters himself that for cleanliness, comfort and good fare, no house in Springfield will surpass his own.

The stables attached to the House have been also put in complete repair and in the hands of careful and sober ostlers.

Mr. Whitney hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Five years ago when he kept the same house, he was patronized by a liberal public, and he hopes to merit that patronage again.

Sept. 24, 1841.—tf3

WHEAT WANTED—5,000 bushels of Wheat wanted immediately, for which 75 cents per bushel will be given in State Bank paper. G. G. GRUBB.

HIDES & SKINS—The highest price in cash or trade will be given for green or dry hides, deer skins, coon skins &c.

March 11. G. G. GRUBB.

SHERMAN'S PLASTER.—The most efficacious and best strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast &c.

34 G. G. GRUBB

A choice lot of Principes and common cigar just received and for sale by

feb. 11 A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

HARDWARE, IRON AND CASTINGS—a general assortment on hand cheap for cash, wheat, &c.

April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES—A most useful and pleasant medicine, and has proved effectual in more than 40,000 cases. For sale by 34 G. GRUBB.

COTTON YARNS AND BROWN MUSLINS—Just received 400 doz. spun cotton and 12 bales domestics, which we will sell very cheap for par funds or wheat at its cash value.

July 4, 1842. S M TINSLEY & CO.

LINSEED OIL—One barrel Linseed oil, just received and for sale by

July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Just received and for sale, one barrel spirits Turpentine.

July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

DYE STUFFS—Logwood, Nacaragua wood, Fustic, Indigo, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Anottie, etc., on hand and for sale by

July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

BANK OF ILLINOIS (Shawneetown) Notes Received on favorable terms by us for all kind of goods or on accounts.

July 8th S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS—The subscriber hereby informs the public that he will furnish on contract smut machines, on a much improved plan, and superior to any now in use in this region.

Certificate.—This is to certify that we have in operation a machine for cleaning wheat from smut, dirt, whitecaps &c. Said machine was built by J. H. Bishop, in a good substantial manner, and does its work admirably, to our full expectation, and superior to any we have seen in use. H. & A. HICKOX.

Springfield, March 1, 1842.

As times are hard, flour and available property will be taken as part pay for said machines.—Messrs. H. & A. Hickox are the duly appointed agents on my behalf.

3-33-1y J. H. BISHOP.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKET a large assortment by

june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST received, a quantity of very fine sugar, which we will sell as cheap as possible.

feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

A GREAT variety of castings—pots, kettles griddles, skillets, &c., just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

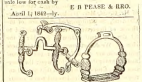
feb. 11, 1842.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, JR.
TURNER IN WOOD, BRASS, IRON, AND CASTING.
Shop 2 doors South of the American House.

July 15, 1842. 50ly

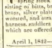
GROUND WAGGON BOXES.—60 setts New York ground waggon boxes, a superior article, made to order, just received and for sale low for cash by E B PEASE & BRO.

April 1, 1842—ly.



THE subscribers are just in receipt of their spring stock of Saddlery and Hardware, consisting of bits, brass and silver plated stirrups, brass, silver plated and japaned buckles, cotton, worsted, and straining webb; singe and waggon harness, saddlers silk, thread and plush. All of which are offered low for cash by E. B. PEASE & BRO.

April 1, 1842—ly.



A FEW dozen, side, full back, and half Spanish saddle trees, just received from the manufacturer and for sale low for cash by E B PEASE & BRO.

April 1, 1842—ly.

VARNISHES—Superior Copal, Japan, black oil, and paper varnishes, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side of public square.

GLASS TUMBLERS—150 dozen assorted plain and fluted glass tumblers, cheap for cash. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

April 8, 1842.

TOBACCO—Best quality James' River chewing tobacco and cigars of various brands, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side public square.

March 4,

Millenary and Mantuamaking.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the ladies of Springfield and its vicinity that they intend carrying on the millinary and mantuamaking business in all their various branches at reduced prices. They solicit a share of public patronage which they will attend to with neatness and despatch. Residence north west corner of fourth and Madison streets.

MRS. HINKLE & FERRELL.

Springfield, Aug. 20, 1842. 4-6m.

HATS FOR STATE BANK PAPER AT PAR.

THE subscriber will take State Bank paper at par for one month, for all kinds of fur hats, at his usual prices, except plain Russia hats, for which he will add one dollar on each hat to his former price, or take the paper at 87½ cents on the dollar, which amounts to the same. E. COOK.

Springfield, May 12, 1842.

GREEN TREE HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a house in the town of Carlinville, for the accommodation of travellers, which is situated two squares south of the Court House. Sign "Green Tree Hotel." Where he will always be found to render to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call, and hopes by unremitted attention to share a liberal patronage. DANIEL ANDERSON.

Carlinville, Ill., May 2, 1842. 41-6m.

NOVELTY IN DRES .

BIDDLE & KNOTTS, have received their spring and summer report of Fashions from Philadelphia, and invite the public to call and see the novelties in dress.

They pledge themselves to spare no pains to render general satisfaction, in making and cutting of garments committed to their charge. They are flattered that by a strict conformity to taste and workmanship, they will secure a liberal portion of the public favors.

Cutting of all kinds of garments for town or country, warranted to fit if made up by competent persons.

Prices reduced and State Bank paper taken at "almost par."

Lumber and produce taken for work in our line. May 13—41tf.

A. & M. LINDSAY.
North west corner of the Public Square.

IN modern times 'tis quite in vogue
To publish some kind of catalogue,
To inform the folks abroad, and tell
What store you keep and what you sell.
At Hoffman's Row, number one,
There all our friends we wish to come,
To view the stock we keep on hand
And our low prices understand:—
Flour by the barrel, cornmeal and rye,
Of each we keep a good supply;
Butter salt and fresh, smoked beef and cheese,
Here you may purchase what you please;
Bacon well cured and good lard,
Wine vinegar, or cider hard;
Groceries we keep of every grade
Equal to any in the trade,
Sugar and tea of every kind,
Which cannot fail to suit the mind;
Ginger, pepper and piment
With every other condiment
To season well, flesh, foul and fish,
In every shape and form you wish.
A large assortment may be had,
Of herring, codfish, mackerel, shad;
Of salmon too, that looks quite nice,
And sets one longing for a slice.
We keep large lots of salt on hand—
Two kinds are always at our stand;
We've wooden ware, churns, tubs and pails,
All kinds of cut and wrought iron nails;
Bedcords, ropes and fishing lines,
All kinds of flax and cotton twines,
Soap that is firm, both white and yellow,
Candles of sperm and some of tallow,
Tobacco, cigars and good snuff,
For suckers to chew, pinch or puff.
We have prime liquors and good wine
Which temperance folks call "striped swine,"
But many will not the hypocrite,
To keep these little pigs from sight,
Sometimes the animal will scowl,
And often make an ugly growl—
Will show his teeth, and even bite
If you fail to use him right,
If well applied and not abused,
And in a moderate manner used,
This "striped pig" is never wild
If you always treat him mild.
Lindsay's liniment of great fame
For cuts, bruises and relieving pain;
Patent medicines, Brandreth's pills
And preparations for the chills,
For coughs, consumption and for worms,
And now if you please for our terms:
Produce, flaxseed, wheat and hard cash,
And at its value paper trash,
Received at our store at all times
And now we'll cease to make our rhymes.

WANTING—Notes on the Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio Banks. Also the St. Louis City or county Scrip, for which the best rates will be paid by JAMES A. BARRET.

Office over Hawley & Edwards' store.

Springfield, Oct. 6, 1842. 10-4w

DR. JOHN SAPPINTON'S Anti Fever pills for sale by his new and only agency at Springfield, Illinois.

WALLACE & DILLER, Druggists,

Sept. 30. 9-4t. East side Public Square.

DYE-STUFFS—Ground logwood, red wood fustic, Nicaragua wood, indigo, madder, alumn, copperas, camwood, on hand and for sale by

April 22 BROOKIE & BUSH

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND, CHAIR, TURNING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscribers having fitted up the best labor saving machinery now in use in Illinois, are prepared to manufacture and sell at their establishment, in Jamestown, on the Sangamon River and the Northern cross rail road, five and a half miles east of Springfield,

Venetian Blinds,

Of all sizes; and colors to suit purchasers, at lower rates than they are imported from abroad. This article possessing advantages over window curtains or shades of every description, the patronage of *LADIES* throughout the state is particularly solicited—from whom orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Chairs,

Mahogany, flag bottom, cane-seat, easy, bed and windsor chairs, of various patterns at reduced prices.

Cabinet Furniture.

Every description of Cabinet furniture, made of the best materials, in the neatest and most durable manner, at prices lower than heretofore.

Turning.

All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, done to order at the shortest notice.

Ornamental Fencing.

The neatest patterns of ornamental fencing made and put up to order, at reduced prices.

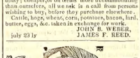
Bed posts, table legs, stump feet, &c kept on hand for sale. All work will be carefully packed for customers from abroad, or delivered in Springfield free of charge.

Being satisfied that no one can furnish articles in our line, superior in neatness or durability; cheaper, or on terms more accommodating than ourselves, all we ask is a call from persons wishing to buy, before they purchase elsewhere.

Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for work.

JOHN B. WEBER,

july 23 ly JAMES F. REED.



THE BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.

WM. C. Center, J. Wickersham & Co. offer to the afflicted of all who feel interested in being restored to sight a sure and certain cure for weak or blind eyes, if they have become so from inflamation in the eyes, or if they are caused with a film. We certify that this Indian Eye Salve has cured one who was blind for 21 years, and after using it for eight days he received his sight; and I, Wm. C. Center was blind for four months, during which time I never saw the light of the sun, and received my sight in five days after I commenced using this eye salve, after I had spent all that I was worth with the most eminent physicians that I could meet with, and they left me and said I must content myself to linger out my days in blindness.

This Indian Eye Salve is purely vegetable, and will not injure the eyes. All persons wishing to procure this Salve can get a supply of the genuine article by applying to Wallace & Diller, at their Drug Store, it being prepared by them alone, and to J. Wickersham, in Springfield, or Wm. C. Center, ten miles north of Springfield, in the vicinity of Athens, Illinois, who will keep a constant supply with the proper direction for using the same.

CENTER, WICKERSHAM, & Co.

Springfield, March 30, 1842—ly.

To Messrs CENTRE, WICKERSHAM, and Co.

I, Samuel McMurry, do hereby certify that I was afflicted with sore eyes for more than four years, the most of which time I was wholly incapable of going about without being led by some friend, and after spending my time money and patience, with the most skillfull and eminent physicians I could hear of and also after trying and persevering with all the most celebrated eye waters, and other popular preparations of the day I could find and means could purchase, but was of no avail, I still remained blind as before using them, until fortunately I had information of Center, Wickersham, and Co's., Indian Eye Salve, I immediately procured a bottle of it, and can safely, conscientiously, and with the hopes of others being cured, say, that when I commenced using the Indian Eye Salve, my eyes were in such a desperate condition that words could not picture them as they really looked. They were much swollen and in appearance had a deep blemish cast, and was raw flesh all down my cheeks, after using the salve one week I could count the buttons on my coat, and all this ghastly appearance disappeared. I now require no assistance whatsoever in going any where, and can transact business again. I do most assuredly recommend it to all who are so afflicted with either sore, blind or weak eyes, as I believe it to be the most important and best preparation ever invented for any disease of the eyes. All this can be relied on as nothing but the truth, the veracity of which I can get fifty of my neighbors to testify too.—Given under my hand and seal this second day of April, 1842.

SAMUEL McMURRY.

Spring Creek, Sangamon Co., Ills. 40 ly.

GROCERIES,
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR sale at reduced prices by J. Bunn, corner of Fifth and Adams streets, among which are

SUGARS.
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and prime New Orleans.

COFFEE.
Rio, Havana, and old Government Java.

FRESH TEAS.
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Pouchong.

FRUITS.
Raisins, Prunes in glass jars, Figs, Lemons, Citrons, Zante currents, dried apples and peaches.

PRESERVES.
Prunes, appricotts, rasberries, strawberries, current jelly, and rasberry jam.

SPICES &c.
Mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, allspice, black and cayenne pepper, tomato ketchup, pepper-sauce, mustard, table salt, race and ground ginger, olives, capers, sardines, anchovies, pickles, and oysters.

PAINTS, OILS, AND DYESTUFFS,
White and red lead, spanish brown, whiting, chrome yellow, chrome green, prussian blue, yellow ochre, venician red, lithenrge glue, vermilion and lampblack, linseed oil, turpentine, copal and japan varnish, indigo, madder, allum, copperas, and ground logwood.

Window glass and nails assorted sizes; queens ware and glassware, a general assortment.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
French and American brandy, Holland and American gin, jamaica rum, old monongahela, Ohio rectified, Scotch, and Irish whiskey, port, sherry, madeira, teneriffe, sweet malaga, and claret wines; brandy cherries, London porter, Scotch ale (pint bottles,) and Newark cider.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Sperm, wax, and tallow candles, soap, starch, rice, tobacco, spanish and melee cigars, sperm and whale oil, vinegar, mackerel, salmon, white fish, herring and codfish, New Orleans and sugar house molasses, cap, letter, and wrapping paper, bed cords, lines, and manilla rope, cotton yarn, batting, candle wick, and carpet chain, lemon syrup, Brown's No. 1, silver top, and sarsaparilla syrup, Scotch and maccoboy snuff, sulphur, brimstone, chalk, peppermint, castor oil, camphor friction matches, salts, salpetre, powder, shot, and lead, tubs, churns, wash boards, seives, brooms, brushes, &c. &c.

July 28, 1842—ly.

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine,

A safe and certain cure for Chills and fever in all its complicated forms, also an effectual remedy for fevers of every description.

THIS medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever, and from the success in this mode of practice he is confident that it must be the prevailing practice in fevers. It never fails to cure the Chills and Fever the first day—bilious typhus, nervous, congestive, and winter fevers, all yield to the influence of this medicine, and are cured in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

Certificate from Mr. Thomas Patton, Proprietor of Boonville Cotton Factory, Tenn.

Dr. Champion—Dear Sir—This is to certify the value of your pills. My work hands, 55 in number, formerly have been effected very much with the chills and fever, and your pills have proved to be an effectual remedy for the cure of that disease. I have not called the aid of a physician this year—about six dollars have covered all my expenses for your pills, and they have effected an immediate cure in every case that has appeared among us. My friends in this part of the country speak highly of the pills, and think they have been much benefited by the use of them, and am very anxious that you should let us have a good supply of your medicine in your neighborhood.

THOMAS PATTON,

Tenn. Dec. 20, 1841.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Champion's vegetable ague medicine in my family for the last eighteen months, with the most happy effect. I have used the medicine in chills and fever, and in bilious and congestive fevers, and have known it used in a great number of cases within the surrounding country, and in the many cases in which I have known it used, it has never failed in a single instance to perform a cure, and I will say to those who may be benefitted by the use of the medicine, that I do think Dr. Champion's Ague Pills are by far the best medicine I have ever known used in Illinois. R. HUGHES.

St. Clair County, Ill. March 22, 1842.

Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of Chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanying each box with full directions, and ample certificates of the efficacy of this medicine. Price, $1 25 per box.

Also, Dr. Champion's Vegetable, Anti-bilious, Anti-dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases; carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsy, billous babits, costiveness, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, cordialyce, (which is known by a sinking depression at the pit of the stomach) jaundice, headach, and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, nervous affections, dysentery or flux, heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by

C. G. M'GRAW, Springfield, Illinois

Also, in nearly all of the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western States and Texas. 46-6m

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

WE are determined to receive and forward freight as low or lower than any other house on the Illinois river, or west of the Mountains. The cars arriving at and departing from the depot, enables us to forward freight in good order, and save the rough handling that goods and freight are generally subject to; having no interest in boats, more than agents, freight will be forwarded by the first good boat, and will not be detained for favorite boats. Our friends and patrons may rely on general satisfaction from our house. The present company contemplates running in connection with a regular packet boat from and to St. Louis as soon as practicable.

TAYLOR & BASSETT.

Meredosia, June 13, 1842. 46-6m.

[Journal copy.

VIRGINIA HOUSE.

Klein's Row, Fifth street, Springfield, Illinois.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up in good style the above named establishment for the reception of boarders and travellers, the same which he occupied during the sitting of the last legislature and well known as "Mrs. Hill's Boarding House."

Having had much experience in this business in Virginia, and Washington City, and for the last two years in this place. His house is large, convenient, and well adapted for a house of entertainment, his table will be supplied with the best that can be obtained, his charges will be very reasonable, and every attention paid to the comfort of his guests. He, therefore, hopes to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

M. HILL.

Springfield, Ill., June 23, 1842.

REFERENCES.

Wm L D Ewing,	J Warner Ormsbee,
Geo. W Harrison,	J M McLean,
M W Busey,	Samuel Dunlap,
Jacob Fennnon,	Robert F Barrett,
William Wilson,	James Shields,
Judge McRoberts,	E Jones,

PRICES.

Permanent boarding with lodging,	$2 per week.
" " without "	1 75 "
Boarding per day,	75
" per day for man and horse,	1 12½
Single meal,	25

M. H.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

Branson's new invention for Ditching, Embanking and Turnpiking.

THE undersigned, proprietors of this valuable invention, take this method to inform the people, that having made full proof of the great utility of this invention, do now, with the utmost confidence, challenge and invite others to try it in order to test it. It is a scraper so constructed that one man with two horses can remove as much earth as ten hands can do in the ordinary way, and in such manner as to make a complete ditch and embankment. It is necessary to plough the surface before the scraper is used, and in order to carry on the work speedily it is best to have two scrapers and a plough, each drawn by two horses, and attended each by one man.

They will sell individual rights for a single scraper or a single suit of scrapers, or the right for a County, City, State, Territory, or other district. Persons wishing to purchase will find one or both of the undersigned at the city of Springfield. All letters directed to them, postage paid, will be attended to. JOHN BRANSON,

JOHN OWENS,

July 20, 1842. 51-ly.

CERTIFICATES.

SPRINGFIELD, July 19, 1842.

Mr. Branson's machine operated in my employ to my entire satisfaction, and in my judgment is well calculated for making turnpike or ditching.

SILAS W. ROBBINS.

SPRINGFIELD, July 20, 1842.

We the undersigned having seen the operations of Branson's scraper, do recommend it to the public as a valuable and useful discovery, and well calculated to make turnpike roads and drain our wet prairies.

E C Blankenship,	Ninian W. Edwards,
Benjamin Talbott,	John Connelly,
A R Robinson,	John Williams,
Elijah Iles,	P C Latham.

JUST RECEIVED

2 BALES Raw Cotton, 6 bbls. Mackerel,
6 half bbls. No. 1, Mackerel,
6 half bbls. No. 2, Mackerel,
6 ¼ bbls. No. 1, Mackerel, 6 ¼ bbls. No. 1, do
20 bbls. Molasses, 18 ¼ bbls refined Syrup,
12 hh'd New Orleans sugar,
10 boxes sperm candles,
35 bags superior coffee.

June 13, 1842—tf. S M TINSLEY, & Co.

The Angel of Tears

BY WALTER WHITMAN.

High, high in space floated the angel Alza.—Of the spirits who minister in heaven, Alza is not the chief; neither is he employed in deeds of great import, or in the destinies of worlds and generations. Yet if it were possible for envy to enter among the Creatures Beautiful, many would have pined for the station of Alza. There are a million million visible eyes which keep constant watch over the earth—each Child of Light having his separate duty. Alza is one of the Angels of Tears.

Why waited he, as for commands from above?

There was a man upon whose brow rested the stamp of the guilt of Cain. The man had slain his brother. Now he lay in chains awaiting the terrible day when the doom he himself hand inflicted should be meted to his own person.

People of the Black Souls!—beings whom the world shrinks from, and whose abode, thro, the needed severity of the law, is in the dark cell and massy prison—it may not be but that ye have at times, thoughts of the beauty of virtue, and the blessing of a spotless mind. For if we look abroad in the world, and examine what is to be seen there, we will know, that in every human heart resides a mysterious prompting which leads it to love goodness for its own sake. All that is rational has this prompting. It never dies. It can never be entirely stifled. It may be darkened by the tempests and storms of guilt, but ever and anon the clouds roll away, and it shines out again. Murderers and thieves, and the most abandoned criminals, have been unable to deaden this faculty.

It came to be, that an hour arrived when the heart of the imprisoned fratricide held strong imagining. Old lessons and long-forgotten hints, about heaven, and purity, and love, and gentle kindness, floated into his memory—vacillating, as it were, like delicate sea-flowers on the bosom of the turpid ocean. He remembered him of his brother as a boy—how they played together of the summer afternoons—and how, wearied out at evening, they slept together in each other's arms. O, Master of the Great Laws! couldst thou but roll back the years, and place that guilty creature a child again, by the side of that brother! Such were the futile wishes of the criminal. And as repentance and prayer worked forth from his soul, he sank on the floor drowsily, and a tear stood beneath his eyelids.

Repentance and prayer from *him!* What hope could there be for aspirations having birth in a source so polluted? Yet the Sense which is never sleepless, heard that tainted soul's desire, and willed that an answering mission should be sent straightway.

When Alza felt the hand of the Almighty in his heart—for it was rendered conscious to him in the moment—he cleaved the air with his swift pinions, and made haste to perform the cheerful duty. Along and earthward he flew—seeing far below him, mountains, and towns, and seas, and stretching forests. At distance, in the immeasurable field wherein he travelled, was the eternal glitter of countless worlds—wheeling and whirling, and motionless never. After a brief while, the Spirit beheld the city of his destination; and, drawing nigh, he hovered over it—that great city, shrouded in the depths of nigh, and its many thousands slumbering.

Just as his presence, obedient to his desire, was transferring itself to the place where the murderer lay, he met one of his own kindred spreading his wings to rise from the ground.

"O, Spirit," said Alza, "what a sad scene is here!"

"I grow faint," tho other answered, "at looking abroad through these guilty places. Behold that street to the right."

He pointed, and Alza, turning, saw rooms of people, some with their minds maddened by intoxication, some uttering horrid blasphemies—sensual creatures, and wicked, and mockers of all holiness.

"O, brother," said the Tear-Angel. "let us not darken our eyes with the sight. Let us on to our appointed missions. What is yours my brother?"

"Behold!" answered the Spirit.

And then Alza knew, for the first time, that there was a third living thing near by. With meek and abashed gesture, the soul of a girl just dead, stood forth before them.—Alza without asking his companion, saw that the Spirit had been sent to guide and accompany the stranger through the Dark Windings.

So he kissed the brow of the re-born, and said,

"Be of good heart! Farewell, both!"

And the soul and its monitor departed upward, and Alza went into the dungeon.

Then, like a swinging vapor, the form of the Tear-Angel was by and over the body of the sleeping man. To his vision, night was as day, and day as night.

At first, something like a shudder went thro' him, for when one from the Pure Country approaches the wickedness of evil, the presence thereof is made known to him by an instinctive pain. Yet a moment, and the gentle Spirit casts glances of pity on the unconscious fratricide. In the great Mystery of Life, Alza remembered, though even *he* understood it not it had been settled by the Unfathomable, that Sin and Wrong *should be.* And the angel knew too, that Man, with all the darkness and clouds about him, might not be contemned, even by the Princes of the Nighest Circle to the White Throne.

He slept. His hair, coarse and tangly through neglect, lay in masses about his head, and clustered over his neck. One arm was doubled under his cheek, and the other stretched straight forward. Long steady breaths, with a kind of hissing sound, came from his lips.

So he slumbered calmly. So the fires of a furnace, at night, though not extinguished, slumbered calmly, when its swarthy ministers impel is not. Haply, he dreamed some innocent dream. Sleep on, dream on, outcast!—There will soon be for you a realy harsh enough to make you wish those visions had continued alway, and you never awakened.

Oh, it is not well to look coldly and mercilessly on the bad done by our fellows. That convict—that being of the bloody hand—who could know what palliations there were for his guilt? Who might say there was no premature seducing aside from the walks of honesty—no seed of evil planted by others in his Soul during the early years? Who should tell he was not so bred, that had he at manhood possessed aught but propensities for evil, it would have been miraculous indeed? Who might dare cast the first stone?

The heart of man is a glorious temple; yet its Builder has seen fit to let it become, to a degree, like the Jewish structure of old, a mart for gross traffic, and the presence of unchaste things. In the shrouded volume, doubtless, it might be perceived how this is a part of the mighty and beautiful Harmony; but our eyes are mortal, and the film is over them.

The Angel of Tears bent him by the side of the prisoner's head. An instant more, and he rose, and seemed about to depart, as one whose desire had been attained. Wherefore does that pleasant look spread like a smile over the features of the slumberer.

In the darkness overhead yet linger the soft wings of Alza. Swaying above the prostrate mortal; the Spirit bends his white neck, and his face is shaded by the curls of his hair, which hang about him like a golden cloud.—Shaking the beautiful tresses back he stretches forth his hands, and raises his large eyes upward, and speaks murmuringly in the language among the Creatures Beautiful:

"I come. Spirits of Pity and Love, favored children of the Loftiest—whose pleasant task it is with our pens of adamant to make record upon the Silver Leaves of those things which, when computed together at the Day of the End, are to outcancel the weight of the sum of evil—your chambers I seek!"

And the Angel of Tears glided away.

While a thousand air-forms far and near, responded in the same tongue wherewith Alza had spoken:

"Beautiful, to the Eye of the Centre, is the sigh which ushers repentance!"

An Artful Dodge.—A Paris collector of "chit chat" for the London New Era, furnishes, in a late number of that paper, the following interesting case of a "do," which is too good to be lost:

A lady having entered into one of the large shawls store shops in the Rue St. Honore, desired to be suited with a Cashmere shawl; none of your trumpery kick knacks, but an article to the tune of six thousand francs.—This was at last accomplished; when Madame, giving her name and address as the wife of Desirabode, the celebrated Dentist, ordered it to be brought by one of the clerks to the M. D.'s apartments forthwith. In the mean time, the lady started off to the Dentist's herself, and having introduced herself, informed that enlightened Frenchman that, having a brother who was sadly a martyr to the tooth ache, and who held the "forceps," in unutterable dread, she had prevailed on the youth, (who was in business, by means of a stratagem, to come to his (the M. D.'s abode) at the same time requesting the M. D. to divert the youth's attention, at first, by alluding to business, &c., and other topics of the day.

All this was punctually promised on the part of the dentist, and in due time a rap was heard announcing the arrival of the "martyr." The lady taking the hint, immediately started off, and meeting the shawl and the bearer in the ante-room, laid hold of the former, at the same time telling the clerk to take the bill into her husband, who would settle it; but on no account to present the bill before he asked for it. The lady having walked out, the clerk walked in, when the following scene took place: M. Desirabode.—Glad to see you, my dear sir; how goes on the business—brisk, eh? Pray sir, sit down. The youth, delighted to find so agreeable a companion: was in no hurry to present his "small account," when the conversation turned on teeth. Here was a chance for the clerk to have his teeth examined by a first rate dentist, for no consideration whatever.

"You have a tooth ache now and then, I perceive," continued M. D., edging over to the martyr with the forceps concealed in his hand. "Sometimes, not often," was the answer of the innocent. "Oh! yes, I see; that is the tooth, I think," added M. D., looking at the mouth of the visitor. "Yes; sir, that is the one that used to ache when I was very young" "Exactly, that one, allow me a moment to look." The mouth was again opened. It was the work of half an instant, crash! crash!! the tooth was in the grip of the forceps, and that instrument was again deposited on the table with the tooth in its clutches. The scene that now ensued baffles all description; the victim, with his mouth full of blood, could not utter a word for some minutes, but was obliged to content himself by looking daggers at the "tooth extractor," and thrusting a bill before him. "Oh! nothing, my dear sir, I won't take a sou," added M. D., fancying the bill to be a bank note, "I have arranged all with your sister." A denouement followed in due course of time, but the lady had got two hour's start, with her shawl, and the agreeable companions parted not half so agreeable as they had met.

Will you take A Sheep?—A valuable friend and an able farmer, about the time temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the country, said to his newly hired man.

"Jonathan, I did not think to mention to you when I hired you, that I think of trying to do my work this year without rum. How much more must I give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it; you may give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall if you will do without."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The eldest son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep if I will do without rum?"

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep if you will do without."

The youngest son, a stripling, then said, "Father will you give me a sheep if I will do without?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep also if you do without rum."

Presently Chandler speaks again,

"Father, had'nt you better take a sheep too?"

This was a poser; he hardly thought that he could give up the "good creature" yet; but the appeal was from a source not to be easily disregarded. The result was, the demon was henceforth banished from the premises, to the great joy and ultimate happiness of all concerned.

Cheese Making.

The plan generally proposed by your correspondents is to strain the milk in tubs over night, and warm it in the morning, carefully stirring the cream.

It seems to me evident that, when the cream is once seperated from the milk, it can never be so thoroughly incorporated with it again, as to set the milk as soon as taken from the cow.

Our method is this: immediately after the cows are milked, and the quicker the operation is performed the better, we strain it into the cheese tub and put in the rennet—as near the milk when it comes from the cow, is precisely the right temperature to set. If the rennet is good and properly prepared, a large table spoonful is sufficient for a pailful of milk. The tub should be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand undisturbed—in about forty minutes it will coagulate. It is then carefully cut, the tub again covered and left to stand till morning. When the tub is wanted for the morning's milk, the night's curd is dipped into the cheese basket, or cheese sink, to drain, and the morning's milk strained into the same tub. The rennet is then put in, going through the same process as with the night's milk. When sufficiently drained, the two curds are ready to be put together, scalded and salted, according to the discretion of the maker.

Those who have had the least experience in the management of milk must know that warming it, after it has once cooled, gives it a tendency to sour the quicker. Any person who will take the trouble to try the experiment will find that curd made from the milk, warm from the cow, will keep sweet much longer than that which has been warmed over the fire; and besides this, it saves the time and trouble of skimming and warming.—Nothing will make a good cheese-maker assume a belligerent attitude so quick as to see the skimmer flourished over the cheese tub.

From a long experience in a moderate-sized dairy, I am pursuaded that in no way can so much, or cheese of so good quality be made, as to set milk while warm from the cow.

E. BISHOP.

Attica, Genesee Co., April, 1842.

Fate of the Apostles.

St. Matthew—This apostle and evangelist is supposed to have suffered martyrdom or was slain with the sword at the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark—This evangelist was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, until he expired.

St. Luke—This evangelist was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John—This apostle and evangelist was put into a cauldron of boiling oil, at Rome, and escaped death! He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. Peter—This apostle was crucified at Rome, with his head downwards, at his own request, thinking himself unworthy to die in the same posture and manner as his blessed Master.

St. James the Great—this apostle was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less—This apostle was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip—This apostle was hanged up agains a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew—This apostle was flayed alive, by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew—This apostle was bound to to a cross, whence he preached to the people until he expired.

St. Thomas—This apostle was run through the body with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude—This apostle was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon—Zealot—This apostle was crucified in Persia.

St. Mathias—This apostle was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas—This apostle of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews, at Salania.

St. Paul—This was apostle beheaded at Rome, by the tyrant Nero.

Trade in New York.—The New York Express says: "The fall season is rapidly drawing to a close, and it is admitted on all hands that the season has been an unusually light one. Indeed, there is general complaint that the credits that were given last spring have not yet been met with any degree of promptness, particularly those at the far south. It is very apparent, with the low price of produce, the country is not in condition to buy many goods."

Sperm Oil.—About half a dozen casks of prime winter strained sperm oil were sold at auction yesterday, by our neighbor, James Cooper, at from 60 to 66 cents per gallon. This is about the same price as Lee's best lard oil. These two kinds of oil are now sold at the same price in this city—though the lard oil is generally preferred, as it burns equally as bright as the sperm, and is totally free from any unpleasant smell or smoke.—*Cin. Rep.*

Child Recovered from the Indians.—A party of Kickapoos recently brought into Fort Gibson a white boy about ten years of age, purchased by them from the Camanches, giving $300 for him. He could not speak a word of English. The little fellow's sister was left with the Camanches, and will be obtained from them.

Dreadful Collision at Sea.—On the 13th ult. the ship Sarah Parker, of Boston, on her passage from Signapore to New York, at night, it being very dark and stormy, run against an unknown brig, with a tremendous crash, doing much damage to the ship. It is believed that the brig immediately sunk, and all on board perished. From the cries of those on board the brig, they were believed to be foreigners.

What's in the wind now?—The New York Commercial Advertiser has hauled down the Clay flag which it has carried for some time. His name disappeared from its editorial head immediately on the reception of Mr. Webster's speech. What's the matter, eh?

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, November 4, 1842.

Legislative State Register.

WALTERS & WEBER will publish, during the next session of the Legislature, at Springfield, a tri-weekly paper, of quarto size, (the size of Old Hickory) which will contain all the proceedings of both houses of the General Assembly, an epitome of the news of the day, and such editorial remarks as these subjects may give rise to.

Able reporters have been engaged for both houses, who will report the proceedings and a short sketch of the debates.

The price of the Legislative State Register will be $1 per copy; five copies $3; and ten copies $5, payable always in advance.

Candidates before the Legislature.

For the information of our readers, we think it advisable to publish the names of such gentlemen as have been spoken of as candidates for the several offices in the gift of the Legislature. We publish all that have come to our knowledge, and will add, in a future number, any others of which we may be informed:

For the United States Senate.—Hon. Richard M. Young, Sidney Breese, Stephen A. Douglass, and John A. McClernand.

For Speaker of the House.—Newton Cloud, Samuel Hackelton, Richard Murphy, and Stephen G. Hicks.

For Secretary of the Senate.—Merit L. Covell and Isaac S. Berry.

For Clerk of the House.—George Davis, and David Prickett.

For Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate.—Downing Baugh and Willis Allen.

For same of the House.—Mr. Latshaw of the Wabash Republican.

For Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.—Mr. McDonald, of Springfield, Mr. Nye, of Brown, and Mr. Heyl, of Peoria county.

For same of the House.—William Murphy of Perry.

Remarks on the Public Printing.

Our readers may have noticed that the whig papers, as well as some democratic, announce the names of several respectable gentlemen who design to run for the office of public printer before the next Legislature. Mr. McDonald of Vandalia, Mr. Brooks of Alton, and Mr. Zeiber, of Peoria, have been thus announced. The democratic and whig papers all over the State have generally taken some ground on this subject. The Chicago Democrat advocates the election of Mr. Zeiber. The Belleville Advocate prefers Mr. McDonald "if there is to be any change of the present public printer." The St. Charles Patriot speaks in our favor; so does the Shelbyville Herald: The Sangamo Journal, the Alton Telegraph, the Illinois Palladium, the Illinoian, (whig papers) seem anxious to have us beat by somebody, or any body. The Quincy Whig and Charleston Courier prefer us to any one named. We thank these last papers for their preference. It was unexpected, and therefore comes the more welcome.

We have but a little more to say on this subject. We have held the office of public printer for six years. We may assume that we have done the work promptly and well; for we have heard no complaints to the contrary. Upon the principal of rotation in office, we should consider that we had held the office long enough, and would promptly yield it to abler hands; but it should be remembered that the public printer has necessarily to furnish himself with costly materials, which become a total loss to him if he should lose the office. The materials now in our office used on the public work cost us more than $4000. They are useless for any other purpose than that of doing the public printing. It must be remembered also that Mr. Walters and Mr. Weber both depend on their printing establishment, and the profits which arise from it, for a living for themselves and their families. We have both large families depending on us for a support. It is true that either of us, or both of us, might break up our establishment here, and remove our families to some other State, and begin life anew; but this at an advanced stage of life, would be very unpleasant; not to speak of the immense loss which we should sustain in disposing of what property we have. Such a change would inevitably result in leaving us as poor as when we commenced business, because we have many debts to pay; and property now-a-days goes but a little ways in paying debts.

We mention these things, because the public printer is the only officer of State who is compelled to provide himself with costly materials before he can perform his official duties—materials wholly useless for any other purpose; and which would sell for almost nothing unless purchased by his successor, to whom only they would be valuable. The editor of the Chicago Democrat says that Mr. Zeiber is preferable to either Mr. Brooks or Mr. McDonald, because he (Mr. Zeiber) has materials which he could bring to Springfield to do the public printing. The Democrat thus contemplates superceding our materials as well as ourselves, and thus subjecting us not only to the loss of our office, but also to the loss of our costly materials. What public printer could afford to buy an office worth $4000, (which is necessary to do the printing promptly and well,) if he is to be turned out of his office in a few years, and have these materials thrown on his hands useless? The profit on the work would not justify any thing like this. The public printer has always the risk to run of being turned out by his political opponents, whenever they may happen to obtain a majority in the Legislature. We came within a single vote of losing the office in 1838, when the whigs had about half the Legislature.

To our honorable opponents, we would observe, that we hope they are all willing, as we are, to submit the question to the Democratic members of the Legislature in open convention. If a majority of the party prefer any other person as public printer to ourselves, we shall submit without a murmur, and shall throw no difficulties whatever in the way of our successor. If, on the other hand, a majority should determine on our re-election, we hope they will act the same part towards us.

With these remarks, we leave the question to the honorable members of the Legislature.

"The Clique."—The public printing, &c.

The whig papers having vainly attempted for years past to conquer the Democracy of this State, by open force, several of them have now determined to effect their object if possible, by sowing discord and disunion amongst their opponents, and by telling lies on them. The last Missouri Republican, the Federal organ of Missouri, thus delivers itself:

From the Missouri Republican.

A FAMILY QUARREL.—For some time past there has been a most violent quarrel going on between a portion of the Locofoco presses in Illinois and their leader, the State Register. Since the quarrel sprung up, we have been amused at the hard things they say of each other. We would have been surprised at some of the charges preferred on both sides, if we had not known that there was corruption in all of them. That a little batch of Loco foco politicians have long controlled and ruled Illinois is plainly seen in her bankrupt, involved condition; and it did not require that we should be told the fact, to be better satisfied of its existence. But, as Locofoco authority may be better than any other, and as some who would not take our word for it, may be willing to believe the statement of a genuine Locofoco, we cut the following paragraph from the editorial article in the last Illinois Free Trader:—

The Register and the clique are becoming desperate. They know, and feel, that if they are compelled to stand on their own merits, they must fall; and the only hope, therefore, they have, is—to raise a *false issue*, by impugning the motives of those who oppose them, by villifying their characters, by denouncing them as Whigs, &c., and thus diverting attention from their own corruption. Let this point be well guarded by their opponents. We must not halt to bind up wounds. We must *charge directly home on them!* We must constantly keep it before the members of the next Legislature that there is a festering ulcer at the very heart of the State, and that the people expect them to root it out. We must show up the Springfield clique in their true colors; tell the public how they have robbed the State, and how they corrupt officers, and make them subservient to their wills. And we must show the Democratic members of the Legislature how the party is injured and disgraced by the State Printer; we must show that he is totally unfit for the station that he holds; that he is a low, drunken sot—drunk six days out of every seven; that he is a professed blackleg, a midnight reveller in the haunts of vice and iniquity; and we must tell them that the party demand his removal. Let these objects be constantly kept in view by those who are opposed to being any longer robbed and insulted by the State Register and the corrupt Springfield clique; and in less than three months, we have not the least particle of doubt, the party, the people, the State, will be rid of the crew, who, for the last few years, have hung upon her like an incubus.

We ask our democratic readers to examine the above two paragraphs with attention. It will be noticed that the Republican first *assumes* the Ottawa Free Trader to be a "loco foco paper," and then declares that there is a "family quarrel" of a "most violent character" going on between the State Register and a portion of the "loco foco press," in Illinois. Our readers know that there is no such quarrel going on. The Republican, in order to throw its heavy weight into the scale with the vile productions of kindred prints in this State, copies the most false and scurrilous charges of these prints, into its own columns, and circulates them beyond the State to its numerous readers. The Louisville Journal of Kentucky, is doing the same thing; but this is no more than natural from the brute who conducts that print.

To the charges of the Free Trader, it is unnecessary to reply. They are so harsh, abusive, and scandalous, as to excite only a smile in us; and, our numerous friends and acquaintences who have known us for years, will only wonder that any man could be so fool-hardy as to make them having any regard whatever for his own character for truth. The "Springfield clique," which we were previously told consists of the State office holders, are described as a "festering ulcer"—they are charged as "having robbed the State," &c; and it is proposed "to *show* the democratic members of the Legislature" that the public printer is "totally unfit for the station he holds"—that "he is a low, drunken sot—*drunk six days out of every seven*"—a "professed blackleg"—"a midnight reveller in the haunts of vice and iniquity.

Nobody supposes that the editor of the Free Trader will ever make his appearance in Springfield, and redeem his pledge of "*showing* the democratic members" that these charges are true. No, there is no such purpose. The object is to blacken and calumniate us—to get up an excitement if possible, and destroy us amidst the storm of calumny—and the Missouri Republican, Sangamon Journal, Alton Telegraph, Illinois Palladium, (all bitter Federal prints) join in the attempt thus to bear us down. The Journal does not copy such calumnies as the above from the Free Trader against the public printer, because its subscribers here would all be witnesses that they are base and infamous libels. The Missouri Republican, however, ventures to do so, being printed in another State, although the editor of that print *knows* that every charge against us is false.

It is indeed hard that any respectable man (such as we are known to be) having a lady for a wife and a large family of growing children, should be thus basely calumniated; and all for the sake of the office which he holds. It is enough to make all such men decline public stations. Calumny travels where Truth never overtakes it. The Missouri Republican and Louisville Journal circulates over the Union, and bear with them the above as the character of the State Printer of Illinois.—Which of their readers will ever see the refutation? Not one, perhaps. While the people of Illinois know that a more false and scandalous character of the public printer never was drawn—one which in no manner resembles him.

We append another of these paragraphs, as follows:

From the Illinois Palladium.

"LOOK AT THIS!—The honest portion of the Democratic party have too long submitted to the arbitrary dictation of the unprincipled, selfish clique at Springfield, headed by Walters, Peck and Douglass. It is time these ambitious demagogues and their associates were prevented from view in their true character, and shorn of the power they have arrogated to themselves for purposes of self-aggrandizement. It is seldom we feel any interest in the family quarrels of our political opponents; but must confess we are not indifferent to the issue of this controversy."

The above editor is so regardless of truth as to name Judge Douglass as a member of the "Springfield clique," when it is well known that Judge D. has not resided here for the last eighteen months. This editor, too, has discovered that there *is* an "*honest* portion of the Democratic party." A little while ago, and these Whig editors were every where contending that there was *no* honesty whatever in the Democratic ranks!

We close these extracts from these whig prints, by the following from the last Sangamo Journal:

"The Clique."

The knot of politicians in this city, who have for some time past, managed the "great democratic army" in this State, and known as "the Clique," have become bitterly very unpopular with the commanders, the officers of Companies and squads, as well as with the mass of the party generally.—This "clique" performed all the duties which were once assumed by the well known 'Regency' of New York. Probably their organization was copied from that of the "Albany Regency."

Did it become necessary to select candidates, say for Governor and Lieut. Governor, the Clique performed the duty; and if a Convention was held, their business was simply to record the will of the Clique. Sometimes the Convention became unruly—as in the case of Mr Moore for Lieut. Governor—(the Clique having selected Mr Richardson for that nomination,) but generally the members are very docile, and submit to be governed with the best grace the affair admits. Was it necessary to choke off candidates, as in the case of Judge Breese—the Clique come under obligations to transfer the votes of the "independent democratic" members of the legislature to Judge B for Senator, on condition that he will leave the field to Judge Ford, as a candidate for Governor. The Democratic Press throughout the State are required at once promptly to second their orders, and crush all attempts at rebellion.

Can it be wondered that independent party men have become tired of the tyranny which has become exercised by this "clique," and that they are now evincing a determination to free themselves from its control? We think not. And there is in truth no cause for surprise that the party in other sections of the State are determined to have some voice in the selection of men for office—and that, as the party generally are responsible for the character and qualifications of public officers, they will use their power to place such men in office as will command the confidence of all parties. This is right. This is due to the people. Men should be placed in office, who do not make a trade of the "spoils of office,"—who regard the interest of the public even more than they do their private interests. It is the neglect of this principle which has brought Illinois into her present humiliating condition.

A week or two since the Register contained an article in defence of the "clique." The main point of that article was, that the opposition to "the clique," as manifested by the party in different portions of the State, grew out of the fact that the party had determined to defeat their re-election to the offices they now hold. Precious confession, if true; and we half believe it. It shows the high regard which the people have for their past services.

We have alluded in this article to the contract, as it is supposed to exist, between Judge Breese and the Clique. Our own opinion is that it will not be sanctioned by the Democratic members of the legislature. The power of the Clique is gone. They cannot crush the aspiring men of their party by "bargain and sale." The members will be much more likely to reflect the sentiments of the people than of the clique. The people prefer Judge Young for the Senate. He is certainly unscrupulous enough for party purposes—has done the State good service in the Senate—and the people have confidence in him. The clique have laid him on the shelf so far as they have power or will; but the people, through their Representatives, have something to say in this matter.

Our neighbor is likely to have some competitors, too, for the State printing. We have heard the names of several in connection with that office.—The course of the Register in permitting its columns to be used by the clique—in savage assaults upon the character of the men and juries—in publishing notorious false statements on political questions—in making it, in fact, the reservoir for the lowest kind of personal abuse and defamation—has injured it in the estimation of all candid men and the award which should be justly meted to the clique, in consequence, is passed to the account of the present public printer, and he is to be made the sufferer. Of this course we have nothing more to say, than that under the circumstances, any party printer here would have fallen, most likely, into the same predicament.

The Register intimates the assaults upon the clique are intended to prevent their re-election. They want to be re-elected to get gold and silver for their salaries. The events which have transpired within the last two months, show that this is at least one of their chief desires. It may be that the legislature will accommodate them in a re-election,—we doubt it. If they do, we are inclined to believe it will be with greatly reduced salaries,—salaries suited to the times.

It is understood here in Springfield that Dr. HENRY, the old editor of the Old Soldier, and the chairman of the secret committee of 1840, is the writer of the above article. It reads very much like him. He was for a long time the head of the Junto here, which pulled all the wires of the Federal party. He it was who, as head of the Junto, appointed Federalists to talk to the doubtful voters—to aid in laying pipes, &c: and who has now a promise from the Junto that they will make him Probate Justice at the next election if he will write for the Journal until then.

There are but a few of the statements of this writer, as copied above, which it is necessary to notice at this time. The assertion that "a knot of politicians in this city," acting as a "clique," select candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and that the Democratic Convention afterwards "simply recorded the will of the Clique," will only be laughed at by the Democrats every where, as a lie too silly for any more serious notice of it. The members of the late Convention know better. The assertion that some democrats in this city "came under obligations to transfer the votes of the independant democratic members of the Legislature to Judge Breese for U. S. Senator, on condition that he would leave the field to Judge Ford as a candidate for Governor," is false and unfounded. This assertion doubtless grows out of a circumstance which we will relate. After the death of Col. Snyder, and while Judges Ford, Breese, and Gov. Reynolds, were all in the field—or rather, had been announced as candidates for Governor by their friends—Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Walters visited Carlyle court, the former on legal business, and the latter on a collecting trip.—Mr. Koerner, Mr. Forman, Col. Wood, Maj. Crain, and several other democrats were at Carlyle: Much conversation passed amongst these gentlemen, about the precarious situation of the democratic party, owing to the lamented death of Col. Snyder so near the election—the necessity that existed of uniting on *one* candidate, in order to prevent the success of the Federal party. No "obligation to transfer votes to Judge Breese as Senator, on condition that he would withdraw, was ever entered into by any one: nor was such a proposition ever discussed, or even thought of. It is true Judge BREESE shortly afterwards magnanimously withdrew in favor of Judge FORD, and thereby secured the success of the Democratic party; but every one who knows the honorable character of Judge Breese will feel assured that his devotion to the democratic cause and its principles, was the only motive which induced him to withdraw. He would himself have spurned such a *bargain* as the Sangamo Journal charges; even if the honor of the gentlemen present could have permitted them for a moment to propose such a thing.

The charge that any body of democrats here have "laid Judge Young on the shelf," is equally untrue. The public officers here always have been, are now, and always will be, divided in their opinions as to the proper person to elect to the U. S. Senate. This is the result of their associations, coming from different parts of the State. In short, it is basely false that the public officers, or any other body of democrats here act together as a clique to carry any project whatever, or to influence in the slightest degree any portion of the Legislature. It is a whig falsehood.—Got up for the purpose, if possible, of destroying the democratic party by sowing jealousy and hatred amongst them. We cannot think that any democrat seriously believes it, or can be misled by it.

The charge of the Journal, that we "have permitted our columns to be used by the clique in savage assaults upon men and juries—in publishing notorious false statements on political questions—in making the Register a reservoir for the lowest kind of personal abuse and defamation," &c. is equally false. Our readers know that such is not the character of the State Register: they know that the Journal has only drawn its *own portrait!* and attempted to pass it off for ours! The counterfeit is easily detected!

We regret to see the Chicago Democrat copying the slang of the Illinoian, (a bitter whig paper) on the subject of the late difficulty between Col. Shields and some of the prominent whigs of this city. Our readers will have noticed that we cautiously avoided all comment at the time on what might be regarded as a private and personal difficulty. In fact the senior editor of the Register was absent at the time. The course taken by the Democrat and the Illinoian renders it necessary that we should now notice the subject briefly. In doing so, we do not design to express any opinion on the practice of duelling—either of censure or commendation. Our object is to remove the impression in the north which the Democrat may have incautiously made by copying so contemptible an article.

The public know that Col. Shields was elected to a responsible office two years ago, which made his residence at Springfield necessary. He came among us a gentleman of quiet, unassuming manners—friendly and sociable to men of all parties, yet firm and unwavering in his political principles. No man was more esteemed in his private or public character. Notwithstanding all these qualities, about two months ago a most unwarrantable and unprovoked attack was made upon him in the columns of the Sangamo Journal, which was followed up week after week with great malignancy and bitterness. Developments subsequently made, convinced the public that these assaults were the result of a combination or conspiracy amongst a few whig leaders, to destroy his character and influence. From his uniform quiet, urbane, and gentlemanly deportment, these whigs supposed it would be an easy game to run him down. If they had understood his character better, we think it probable the conspiracy never would have been formed.

The public has seen all the correspondence which this subject has elicited, and they know the result, which is briefly this: that in the first affair, the friends of Mr. Lincoln, after even selecting *broad swords of the largest size*, and confining the parties within a space which was intended to give Mr. Lincoln, from his superior size, a decided advantage, were content to make an ample apology upon the ground, after the parties had met.

That, in the second and last affair, Mr. Butler and his friend proposed to meet with rifles within the incorporated limits of Springfield, at 100 paces, the parties to *shoot left handed*, Mr. Butler being in the practice of shooting left handed; which proposition the friend of Col. Shields rejected, without his knowledge; as he ought to have done.

Let us pause a moment, and look at the motives which must have suggested such propositions. Col. Shields was a public officer.—The laws of the State disfranchise the officer who fights a duel within the limits of the State. The place of meeting (so near Springfield) would inevitably have led to an arrest. Mr. Butler and his friend knew all this; and we are bound to believe that they made this proposition with a double motive: either that Mr. Shields would decline it, or, that if he accepted it, it would lead to the arrest of all the parties. The motive which led to the proposition of *fighting left-handed*, needs no comment.

Only in one thing has Col. Shields incurred the disapprobation of his friends; and that is, in having afterwards acceded to such a proposition, by offering to meet any man on such unfair terms. This, however, he did; and the reply was, that THE MATTER WAS CLOSED!

We shall say nothing of the attempt which was afterwards made by some whigs here to get up a report unfavorable to Col. Shields, nor of the manner in which this was attempted to be circulated by the little whippers-in of the party. We only regret to see a democratic paper lending itself to such an unmanly purpose.

Auld Lang Syne.

Has John Wentworth now, that he has no rival in Chicago and when he boasts that he owns his office, and is independent, forgotten the time when the Tribune was his opponent; and when he wrote down to the present public printer that Mr. Ryan, of the Tribune, intended to play into the hands of the Whigs, and that his paper was intended to put down the Democrat; and solicited Mr. Walters to make war on the Tribune, and put it down?—that the Democrat could not itself allude to the Tribune? Does John Wentworth remember the prompt and fearless manner in which we assailed the Tribune, and exposed its designs, in conformity to his request then made to us? Does he remember that the Democrat never ventured to follow our example, and assail the Tribune? Now that the Tribune is dead, and its talented editor (Ryan) silent, and Mr. Wentworth is, by our exertions, left without a rival in Chicago, could we have expected that he would now turn his batteries upon us, who helped *him* in his time of need? We could not. But we are not the first who has warmed a serpent in our bosom, and been afterwards stung by it. We may live to be even with you yet, Col. John.

"Don't disgrace yourself by walking with me," as the thief said when the constable had him in charge.

The importance of union among the Democratic members of the Legislature.

The following excellent article from the last Belleville Advocate we recommend to the serious attention of every true democrat in the Legislature. The whigs are now chuckling every where, over anticipated divisions amongst the democratic members of the Legislature; and the Federal leaders here openly boast that the Federal party in the Legislature will hold the balance of power in the election of all the officers. The only way of heading this game of the Federal leaders, is for the Democratic members of the Legislature to meet in open convention in the State House, and there publicly and openly select men to fill every office which is at the command of that body. We think the people are decidedly in favor of this plan. The Democrats all over the State are bitterly opposed to allowing the Whigs to rule the Legislature; *they* will hold their secret caucuses; pledge themselves to this and that Democrat for U. S. Senator, Auditor, Public Printer, Treasurer, &c.—and will attempt to induce candidates to unite a sufficient number of Democratic members to the Whig minority, to carry first one officer, and then another.

If such a plan were to succeed in a single instance, it would produce divisions and troubles in the Democratic ranks which would be afterwards difficult if not impossible to overcome. Every thing depends on union and harmony amongst the Democratic members. The prosperity of the State; the permanence of the Democratic party, all depend on the firmness and cordial union of the Democratic members. Their majority is very large—they may and do differ as to the men who are to fill the public offices—but let them adjust these differences among themselves—let them not call in the Federal members to settle them; for nothing but disaster and disunion can follow such an error. We are happy to be able to state, that we have not yet seen a single democratic candidate for any office, within the gift of the Legislature, from U. S. Senator down, who is not strongly in favor of holding a public meeting of the Democratic members for the purpose of filling every office; and we have not yet seen a single Democratic member of the Legislature who is not strongly in favor of the same thing. We anticipate no difficulty on this point:

THE MAJORITY

Of the Democrats in the next Legislature of Illinois will be very great, and it is to be hoped that they will be attentive to the business of the session and discharge their responsible duties, in soberness and with despatch.

The first thing that will be done, probably, after the convening of the Legislature, will be to go into the elections, the most important of which, is that of United States Senator. We have often seen it the case, that where there are such large majorities, some are to be found, who will, before the labors of the session are over, show the cloven foot, and leave the seat of government, not quite as good Democrats, as when they went there. It is a true saying, that there is to be seen in every flock of sheep, one black one. As the elections will be the first thing, in all probability, that our next Democratic Legislature will turn their attention to, it is all-important that none but real democrats should participate in it. To *insure* such an object, and to prevent the intrusion of half-way, or *half made* democrats, into caucuses, &c., we should suggest the propriety of the introduction, before entering upon the labors of the session, of a set of resolutions, expressive of the leading and most prominent features of the Democratic party: then, if any there be, who do not wish to subscribe to them, will be compelled to come out in their true colors, and the real democrats will know who are friends and who are foes; they will then know who they are contending against; and be able to avoid the mortification of having their political opponents carrying the balance of power in the election of Democratic officers.

We have been requested to announce to the Representatives of the people the name of Dr. RICHARD MURPHY, of Lake county, as a gentleman every way qualified for Speaker of the House of Representatives. In our late tour through the Southern part of the State, we found Dr. MURPHY extensively spoken of in connexion with the office of Speaker. His eminent talents, extensive information, and great learning, are remembered by his former associates in the House, as well as the firmness and incorruptibility of his character.—The fearless manner in which he exposed the iniquities of the State Bank of Illinois can never be forgotten. The able report which he made to the Legislature in 1840, after investigating that institution, as one of a committee appointed for that purpose, is distinguished for its ability and foresight. Dr. Murphy had, at that early period, the sagacity to see that the State Bank was insolvent; he then proclaimed it so, singly and alone; and, had the community, which has since been so deeply swindled, given his statements the attention which they merited, they might have escaped in part the immense losses which they have since sustained by that rotten and corrupt institution. We have not room here to make extracts from the able report of Dr. Murphy to which we have alluded: but our readers cannot have forgotten it: it will be found in the volume of Documents of the last Legislature. With Dr. Murphy for Speaker, the People would be secure in the appointment of committees that would probe our insolvent banks to the quick.

We have said thus much in behalf of Dr. Murphy, without intending the slightest disparagement to Mr. Cloud, or Maj. Hackelton, with either of whom as Speaker of the House, the People's interests would be safe. Many of Dr. Murphy's friends have requested us to insert this paragraph; because, as we infer, the columns of the Chicago Democrat would be reluctantly opened to them. The Democrat is the paper in which, from its position, this paragraph should have first appeared; if its editor were as willing to do justice to the able men who surround him, as he is proficient in heaping abuse and misrepresentation upon almost every democrat in the State.

Volunteer Companies.

We were much gratified, on Saturday last, in witnessing the evolutions of two of our volunteer companies—the Cadets, a new company, commanded by Capt. JOHNSON, and the Artillery, commanded by Capt. BARKER. Both companies looked remarkably well: they fired several rounds with remarkable precision. The evolutions of the Cadets elicited general praise for their regularity and beauty.

What Will the next Legislature do?

The last Belleville Advocate contains the following short article, which contains much in little space. We like the measures which it suggests:

"It is expected that the next Legislature of Illinois will—

1st. Reduce the taxes.

2d. Reduce the salaries of public officers.

3d. Separate State and Bank.

4th. Provide a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of the State debt.

5th. Make some provision to dispose of all property belonging to the State, and take in return State Bonds.

6th. Reduce the pay of members of the Legislature.

7th. Repeal the Nauvoo Charter.

8th. Adjourn in eight weeks, and sooner, if possible.

These things accomplished, we doubt not but very many will, if they desire it, have an opportunity of going back again."

We have heretofore mentioned the names of Mr. Cloud, Maj. Hackelton, and Col. McClernand, as distinguished members of the House of Representatives, well qualified to fill the important station of Speaker of the House. We do not know that either of these gentlemen are *candidates* for that station: and we never stated that they were: the assertion of the Chicago Democrat that we had announced that Col. McClernand was a *candidate* for Speaker is incorrect. We named Col. McClernand as a gentleman eminently qualified for that honorable post, without knowing whether he would consent or not. We have lately learned that Col. McClernand will not be a candidate for Speaker.

We noticed in the Chicago Democrat of week before last, a statement from a correspondent at Salem, which asserts that the Southern part of this State is divided between Gov. Reynolds and Col. McClernand for United States Senator! This statement is incorrect. Gov. Reynolds is not a candidate for that office. Judge Breese should have been the person named by the writer.

The Locofocos.

The Globe, after speaking of the name *Locofoco*, as given by the whigs to the Democrats, to ridicule and render the party odious, contrasts, most happily, the names of *locofoco* and *whig*—the one emerging from obscurity tho' designed as a reproach has become honorable and popular—while the other, a name that every American loved, has become as loathsome as *federalist*, in consequence of the odious principles of the party who have stolen that once sacred name. The Globe says the whigs have been compelled, by their usage, to publish the result of the elections, in this fashion:

LOUISIANA.—*Locofoco* Governor elected by a large majority.

ALABAMA.—*Locofoco* Governor and Legislature by a large majority.

GEORGIA.—*Locofoco* Governor and Legislature, and Congressmen, by a large majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Locofoco* Governor and Legislature elected almost by a unanimous vote.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Locofoco* Senate and House of Representatives elected by a large majority.

VIRGINIA.—*Locofoco* Senate and House of Representatives elected by a large majority.

MARYLAND.—*Locofoco* Senate and House elected by a large majority.

DELAWARE.—*Locofoco* local officers elected by a majority unprecedented in the past history.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate and House elected by a large majority.

NEW JERSEY.—*Locofoco* popular majority of 3,000 votes. The Federal power maintained in the Legislature by its own infamous and fraudulent gerrymandering.

CONNECTICUT.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate and House, elected by a large majority.

MAINE.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate and House, elected by a large majority.

OHIO.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate and House, elected by a large majority.

INDIANA.—*Locofoco* majority on joint ballot elected to the Senate and House.

ILLINOIS.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate, and House, elected by a large majority.

MISSOURI.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate, House, and Congressmen, elected by a large majority.

ARKANSAS.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate, and House elected by a large majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate, and House.

NEW YORK.—*Locofocos* carried the State last year. The election this fall near at hand.

MICHIGAN.—*Locofoco* majority immense last year. The returns for this year not in.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Locofoco* all over last year. Election this month.

TENNESSEE.—*Locofoco* majorities will be great at the next election.

Now and then.

How strikingly different is the situation of the nation and national affairs at the present time from what it was at the close of the last Democratic Administration.

Then—we had just settled down upon the independent treasury; and it had operated, so far as tried, admirably. It was a system of checks and balances, that promised to preserve the public money, and be of vast aid to the mercantile interests.

Now—that system is abolished, and no other substituted; and the President holds, in his own power, the entire purse of the nation.

Then—the Government was in a comparatively prosperous condition, owing but five millions for its treasury notes, and being fully able to meet those at maturity.

Now—the Government is bankrupt, and weighed down with a permanent debt of twenty-five millions.

Then—the expenses of the Government were promptly paid, and the laborers on the public works received their wages promptly when due.

Now—the laborers wait month after month for the money that they absolutely need, and for the want of which many of them are in great distress.

Then—we had unity, energy, and patriotism in our national councils.

Now—discord, disunion, turbulence, and treason are rampant.

Then—all this wrong was accomplished by false promises, fraud, and corruption of the most stupendous kind.

Now—the Democracy must regain the ascendency by the omnipotence of truth, by political honesty, and by the power of the ballot-box.—*Portland American.*

Mexican Legation.—The barque Eugenia, arrived at New York on Saturday from Vera Cruz, brought as passengers, General Almonte, Mexican Minister to the United States; J. M. G. de la Vega, T. Chanero, A. Almonte, and S. Yturbide, attached to the Mexican Legation.

Specie.—The Eugenia brings $72,201 in specie.

A young man named William Delany, of Philadelphia, had both of his legs crushed below the knees, on the Norristown railroad, on Monday. They were amputated, and he was doing well at the last accounts.

Baltimore Sun.

From The Shelby Herald.

"Springfield Clique"

In an article in the last number of the State Register, "To the Democratic party throughout the State," we find ourself, amongst others, called upon by the editor to speak out in relation to the present course of the Chicago Democrat. It has been with unfeigned regret that we have witnessed for some time past, a disposition in several of the journals of our party, now that the common enemy is routed to turn their arms against their own brethren. For what reason we cannot say; but surely this quarreling after the victory does but little honor to the combatants, and smacks more of a battle for the spoils, than for the success of a great and important principles.

For his efforts in behalf of Democracy, none are more ready to accord to Col. Wentworth his full meed of praise then we are. That he left nothing undone to ensure the triumphant election of our ticket in the North, we are well aware; and though a few random shots did sometimes injure our friends in the South, yet, still, from his whole course during the campaign, and on account that we received of his personal exertions on the day of the election, we can honestly exclaim, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." But why will he cast a shade over the bright picture; and in attacking good and highminded men, make us almost forget a *friend* in preparing for the assaults of an *enemy*?

Why will he allow his ear to be poisoned by designing politicians who have been unfortunate in their applications for office? and why will he let his judgment be misled by the hate that he openly bears to the clerk of the Supreme Court, and thus denounce all that have been thought worthy of occupying a prominent post at Springfield.

The communications that have disgraced the columns of the Democrat, over the signature of "Castigator," should in truth be "frowned down" by all; and we pronounce them nothing but a compound of malice and calumny served up in the most approved style, from the black heart of the writer!—The insinuation relative to "speakers of easy virtue" is as base as it is contemptible; while the tirade of slang against the public officers, needs only to be read to arouse the indignation of all that know them.

Col Wentworth has one thing to excuse him from his course—*he has no acquaintance with the men that he designates as a "vile clique."* Should not this circumstances admonish him; and prevent attacks that can only recoil upon the author?

What do the Democracy of Shelby say to a charge, emanating from a Democratic paper, that the public officers at Springfield are "corrupt and dictatorial" and compose a "vile clique" that fatten by intrigue and fraud?—What do the honest yeomanry of the county that gave 500 majority for the "Honest Judge" and the "Old Wheelright" say, to this wholesale denunciation of men so well known to many of them as Shields, who endeared himself to us by giving his voluntary and powerful aid in behalf of an innocent man when the "life secretary" received a fee of $500,—as Carpenter who is so highly prized for his sterling integrity,—as Trumbull, whose many noble qualities have won for him the esteem of all,—and others, who have done much for Democracy in Illinois.

Can these men be villians and plunderers? Who would not blush in being *forced* to ask the question?

Kosciusko.

The following admirable anecdote of the well known Polish hero, is told in the London Times:

Kosciusko reached the New World unprovided with letters of recommendation or introduction, and almost pennyless. He, however, asked an audience with Washington, to whom he boldly presented himself.

"What do you seek here?" inquired the general with his accustomed brevity.

"I come to fight as a volunteer for American independence," was the equally brief and fearless reply.

"What can you do?" was Washington's next question.

To which Kosciusko, with his characteristic simplicity, only rejoined:

"Try me."

This was done. Occasion soon offered, when his talents, science, and valor were evinced; and, above all, his great character was daily appreciated. He was speedily made an officer, and further distinguished himself.

He had not long been in America, when he had occasion to show his undaunted courage as captain of a company of volunteers.

Generals Lee and Conway, notwithstanding the heat of the battle in which they themselves were fully engaged, [this battle was fought, if our memory serves us right, at the junction of the Great and Little Pedees, South Carolina,] observed with satisfaction the exertions of a company which advanced beyond all the rest, and made its attack in the best order.

"Who led the first company?" asked General Conway of his comrades, on the evening of the memorable day.

The answer was, it was a young Pole, of noble birth, but poor—his name if I am not mistaken, is Kosciusko.

The sound of the unusual name, which he could hardly pronounce filled the hero with so eager a desire for the brave stranger's acquaintance, that he ordered his horse to be saddled, and rode to the village, a couple of miles off, where the volunteers were quartered for the night.

Who shall describe the pleasure of the one or the other, when the General entered the tent, saw the Captain covered from head to foot with blood, dust, and sweat, seated at a table, his head resting upon his hand, and examining the edge of his sword, with a map of the country spread out before him, and a pen and inkstand by his side, beside the map. A cordial grasp of his hand by General Conway, imparted to the modest hero his commander's satisfaction, and the object of a visit paid at so unusual an hour.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "One of the results of the late triumphant victory of the Democratic party, in this and other States, will be a reform in the mode of electioneering lately adopted by the Whig party. We shall have no more of political song singing. The coon will no longer preside at Whig meetings. The Whig politicians have learnt that the people are not to be swayed by unmeaning, silly appeals to their passions. They have ascertained that mind is the great lever which moves the political machine. The Dayton Barbacue was considered by the prominent men of the Whig party, as a conclusive demonstration that they would be successful at the approaching election. It was the largest political assemblage ever held in the West—perhaps in the country. It was planned to influence the election. Having utterly in its purpose, it was probably the last of the Whig barbacues in the State of Ohio. Hereafter, the Whig party will be compelled to rely solely upon its principles, as all attempts to bewilder the public mind by shows and fandangoes have taught its leaders a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. What the Whigs called "the spirit of '40,"—more properly, the madness of '40,—is extinct, and every attempt to revive it must terminate in failure.

A giant recently died in Belgium whose height was 8 feet—age 32 years.

From the New York Herald.

Foreign News.

This morning (Oct. 19,) at half past two o'clock, a special messenger, despatched by the enterprising Harnden & Co., reached this office with news from Europe to the 4th inst. It was brought to Boston by the steam ship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, in fourteen days.

Money in the London Money Market is 2 1-4 a 2 1-2 per cent. Prices in the produce market have generally declined, owing to large arrivals.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was still without animation.

A decided improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts. Most of the hands had returned to work. Several, however, still held out, and threatened terribly.

The prices of cotton are without alteration.

At Airdrie and Newbattle, outrages have been committed by the colliers, but they are not so serious as heretofore.

The news from the Cape of Good Hope is very welcome, after the gloomy rumors that had previously reached us. Capt. Smith, of the 27th regiment, with his detachment, were relieved on the 26th of June, by a force under Lieut. Col. Cloete, from the difficult situation in which they had been placed by the success of the insurgent boors at Port Natal.

The Caledonia arrived out on the 2d instant.

The Ashburton treaty has been the theme of much discussion—the papers affirming that this country has the worst of the bargain.

Several of the chartist leaders, including Fergus O'Connor, have been arrested on a charge of conspiring to promote sedition.

There had been a turn out among the Glasgow spinners.

There had been more failures among the corn factors.

France is to come into the Treaty adopting a mutual right of search. Lately frequent conferences between Lord Cowley and Mr. Guizot had been held on the subject.

It is said that a very important alteration is about to take place in the conduct of the East India Company as regards the selection of persons for performing the civil service in the east.

The vexed question of the Stadt duties has been settled. There is to be a general impost 1-2 per cent on all kinds of merchandise.

A system of extensive frauds has just been discovered at Rotterdam.

No further particulars relative to the great fire in Liverpool. The number of lives lost by this catastrophe is not yet ascertained.

Our Minister, Edward Everett, Esq., had made another speech before the Waltham Agricultural Society.

The French army and navy are to be reduced.

The Spanish Government had succeeded in negotiating a loan of 12,000,000 rials.

Queen Victoria intends visiting Ireland next summer.

A protracted drought in Germany; the grass and clover are burnt up; the peasantry eagerly sell their live stock; and the greatest fears are entertained of short provisions for the winter.

The contraband business in Spain is carried on to an incredible extent. The value of cotton alone introduced by this means is estimated at about £3,000,000 sterling per annum.

The Paris journals refer to the deplorable ravages occasioned throughout France by the late rains, which produced in various districts inundations unequalled in extent since the year 1812. In several of the wine districts, those of the Rhone particularly, the vintage had been nearly destroyed.

Several vessels have arrived at London from Montreal, and Boston, U. S., partly laden with American flour.

We learn from Constantinople, that there had been a collision between the Maronites and Druces, in which lives were lost on both sides.

The new American Tariff creates discontent among the mercantile classes of England.

The news from Circassia and Daghestan continued to be unfavorable to the Russian arms. In the former, the insurgents had gained fresh advantages over the invaders and possessed themselves of several forts situate along the coast of the Black Sea; and in Daghestan, different tribes of the country had entered into an offensive and defensive league, and defeated the Russians in various encounters.

Death of the Marquis Wellesly.—The death of this nobleman took place at his late residence, Kingston House, Brompton, between three and four o'clock, on Sunday morning. From the alarming symptoms of the previous few days it was not unexpected.

A change of ministry has taken place in Portugal, and a new cabinet has been formed, at the head of which is the Duke of Terceira.

The packet ship Independence, at New York, from Liverpool, sailed on Sunday, the 25th of Sept.

The most important news is the account of the great fire at Liverpool. The amount of cotton destroyed is estimated at 37,474 bales.

The principal contents of the warehouse destroyed is cotton, turpentine, flour, &c. The brokers can add up to 35,000 bales, but there must be more. The following is an estimate: £250,000 in cotton; £150,000 in other goods; £35,000 in buildings; total, £435,000.

Besides the cotton destroyed, there were 12,000 bbls. flour, 100,000 bbls. turpentine, 4,000 tons iron. A great number of persons were killed.

The disturbed districts were more quiet at the last advices. Some two or three persons, who had been wounded at Manchester, Staley Brook, &c., had died of their wounds.

The weather still continued favorable and rapid progress had been made in securing the crops in the backward districts.

H. M. ship Warspite, on board of which Lord Ashburton sailed from this country, arrived at Deal on the 23d of September.

The Dutch Boors, at Port Natal, in S. Africa, have submitted to the British troops sent against them.

Information having been received in England that the Texian blockade of the ports of Mexico was not enforced, an official notification has appeared in the Gazette, saying that the blockade is held by her Majesty's Government to be null and of no effect.

An extensive forgery of the name of Corrie & Co., of Liverpool, has been committed.

There was a strike of colliers at Kilmarnock on the 21st ult. The military were called out, but at the last dates they had not found it necessary to fire upon the rioters.

Foreign Harvests.—The harvest is almost entirely gathered in throughout the east of Europe; and we are enabled to furnish the following comparative estimates, collected from the most accurate accounts: In Silesia, there has been a good average harvest. In Poland and Gellicia, and in the Duchy of Posen there has been a decidedly good harvest, and the same may be said with respect to Russia. In Hungary, the crops have been most satisfactory; and in the Banal, which is regarded as the granary of the country, they have been doubly as productive as those of last year. In Transylvania and the Turkish provinces, the harvest has also been most plentiful. Similar abundance has also been experienced in Moravia. Every where the grain is of good quality, and yields from 15 to 20 per cent more flour than in many years. It may therefore be fairly predicted, that, in the east of Europe, the price of wheat will fall instead of rise, even though foreign demands should be very great.

Administrators' Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Peter J. Welsh deceased late of McLean county, are hereby requested to present the same for adjustment before the probate court of said county on the first Monday in November next, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. JOHN MOORE, adm'r.

Sept. 22, 1842. 10-4w.

From the Missouri Reporter.

France.

We have received a letter, dated August 27th, 1842, from a friend residing in Paris, the following extracts from which we suppose will be found interesting to our readers. Our correspondent is a native of France, who resided in the United States for several years, and who from his present position is able to judge very fairly of the feelings and opinions of his own countrymen. His connexion with the Republican party of that country gives some importance to his views, as they may be supposed to coincide with those of his political associates. It is not often that the correspondents of our American papers know the real sentiments of the great mass of the French people. They get their information almost wholly from those who are in favor of the established Government, or who dare not express their sentiments in opposition to it with frankness or warmth. They generally seek and gain admission into the Court circles, and derive their information almost wholly from that source.

The compliment to our friend, the Rev. Leander Ker, is well deserved, and shows that we have not placed too high an estimate upon his abilities and attainments:

"Doubtless you will have heard before this letter reaches you, of the death of the Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of Louis Phillippe. Personally he was very popular, and his death was, for that reason, sincerely regretted by all parties. When considered in a political point of view, as striking from the present Bourbon dynasty the only *prop* on which it could expect to be sustained, after the death of the reigning monarch, it is not so serious a calamity as some have considered it. At all events, it is now rendered far more probable that the Bourbon dynasty will end its existence with Louis Phillippe; and the regret at the deplorable accident by which the truly worthy Duke met his fate, is much moderated by the pleasing conviction, that with him has been removed the chief obstacle to the success of liberal principles in France. His personal popularity would have checked the movements of our political friends, and created a strong repugnance to the use of those means to which it may yet be necessary to resort, before France gains the position she ought to have occupied at the close of the 'glorious three days.'

"Louis Phillippe and Guizot are both detested. As to the former, I really do not believe he has one cordial supporter. All who are in favor of peace and tranquility, no matter at what cost, uphold the government; and those who fear that the condition of the country would be far worse, if a popular movement should be successful, still cling, though reluctantly, to the present *regime*. France is certainly in a very unsettled condition.—Though she seems to be on the verge of actual anarchy, yet I hope the people will not only be sensible of their wrongs, but punish their proud and infamous oppressors. In so doing they may commit some unjust acts, as no great revolution was ever accomplished without inflicting temporary evils upon a few before the permanent good of the many was secured. The progress of liberal opinions in this country is much more rapid than Americans suppose. It is indeed a rare thing to meet with a young man of education who does not readily avow himself to be a Republican in sentiment. Our school system has effected a great change in the character of the mass, and the time is not far distant, if it has not already arrived, when it will be perfectly safe to make the Government of France really free—free not only in form, but in fact.

"The Duke of Nemours will be appointed Regent, though he is far from being popular. His manners are very displeasing, and he is characterized for that *hauteur* which in France is out of date. The prince De Joinville is the favorite, though the family is not liked. Thiers will be restored to the Premiership, but he is not more popular than Guizot. The truth is that, with the exception of Odillon Barrot, there is no old and popular leader in the Chamber of Deputies, and consequently, there are many *new* persons coming into notice. I may refer to M. Billaut of Paris as one of the most prominent both for talent and integrity. He belongs to the opposition.

"The fortifications of Paris are soon to be terminated. In the opinion of many, the whole affair is an entire failure. It is urged that they will not give an additional protection to the government, inasmuch as they will, when once in the hands of the Parisians, effect precisely the object which they are intended to defeat. The expense, (one thousand millions of francs,) created no little disapprobation.

"I suppose the Democratic party in the U. States are about obtaining the ascendency, and will in all human probability elect their next candidate for the Presidency. By the way, Tyler is looked upon here as a firm patriot. What do the Democrats think of his vetoes? I have noticed in the English papers that the Boundary Question between the United States and Great Britain is at last settled. Indeed, it is time that that mooted point was decided. I have not learned what arrangement was made, but conclude that the territory was pretty nearly divided. I believe *you* were opposed to relinquishing any portion of it.

"The feeling of hostility to England is daily increasing in this country; and I cannot understand how it should be otherwise. England has always been the most deadly enemy of France, and, I may add, treacherous one. Poor Napoleon felt her venom. She has, however, about ruined herself by pursuing the policy dictated by that political brigand, William Pitt. It is consoling for us to reflect that our ancient enemy completely prostrated her own strength and energy, whilst endeavoring to fasten upon us an abhorred dynasty. There is a retribution for nations as well as individuals, from which there is no escape.

"Permit me to mention that I was highly pleased with an address of an American clergyman, 'on the Aggressive Policy of England,' which I translated from the "Missouri Reporter" for republication here. It was warmly commended by the public and pronounced a masterpiece for point and eloquence. As to its truth, there is but one opinion among Frenchmen.

"There is nothing new in the literary world, if I except Victor Hugo's last work, "The Rhine." It is considered here much inferior to his other productions, though I would recommend the "conclusions" as worthy of perusal. Norvin's Life of Napoleon is unquestionably the most accurate biography of the hero of France; which has yet been published. You will find it deserving of your attention. It is the only work which does justice to Napoleon's memory."

Wheat taken in payment of debts.

Bell & Hurst will receive good merchantable wheat in payment of all debts due them, to be delivered in St. Louis by the 20th of November, at 50 cents per bushel, or if delivered in Springfield at the market price. All debts not paid in this way will have to be collected forthwith in good money without further notice. BELL & HURST.

N. B. Persons owing us who wish to pay wheat will please call and see us immediately.

Springfield, Sept. 19, 1842. B. & H.

Croton Water Works.

This is a stupendous work, and the New Yorkers as well they may be, are proud of it. Their celebration, on the 14th inst., was a grand affair. We copy the following description of the work from the Commercial:

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

An eminent clergyman, who has recently travelled in Europe and Asia, pronounces the Croton Aqueduct the greatest work of our age, and says he has seen nothing to compare with it in all his travels. Its conception and design are worthy to form an era in history, from the utility, vastness, and simplicity of the undertaking. For centuries to come, it will stand, a noble monument of the enterprise, art and science of the present generation. No population of 300,000 ever before executed such a plan; not undertaken to mark a field of battle—nor like the vast walls of China, Rome, or of modern Paris, in preparation for defence in war. On the contrary, the Croton Aqueduct regards the health, temperance and happiness of myriads of the present generation, and of ages to come. None without seeing it can form any idea of its magnitude and importance.

The work was commenced in July, 1835, and the whole amount of expenditure since (Aug. 8) has been $7,606,213 84. Here are some of the principal items:

Aqueducts, reservoirs, bridges, &c.	$6,370,587
Salaries of engineers, &c.,	503,042
Law expenses,	16,133
Real estate purchased,	349,932

The whole line is divided into one hundred and one sections, generally half a mile long, and the first is the Croton dam, by which the Croton water is collected. This embankment is 250 feet long; 65 high, and 55 wide at the top, and is made of hydraulic stone masonry. The beautiful sheet of water thus formed, has been named the Croton River Lake, to distinguish it from the artificial reservoirs; it covers four hundred acres of land, and will contain six hundred millions of gallons. This will allow a discharge of thirty-five millions of gallons every day, an ample supply for a long time to come. Other dams can increase the quantity if it shall be ever needed.

In a distance of 35 miles through Westchester county, are passed an arch bridge of 88 feet, 12 tunnels or excavations under ground for the aqueduct, the aggregate length of which is 4,406 feet; 32 ventilators and 4 waste weirs for the discharge of surplus water, and all are finished at an expense of about four millions of dollars. At section 86 the aqueduct crosses the Harlem river; here a bridge is now building for this purpose, which is indeed a Herculean task, requiring more skill and watchfulness than any part of the whole line. It will consist of seven arches, over land, of fifty feet span, eight arches over water, of eighty feet span, and when finished will nearly equal in dimensions any bridge in the world. Its cost is estimated at one million of dollars, and its elevation is so great as not to impede the navigation of the stream; thus taking care of posterity and the wants of our metropolis when we shall have extended to the Harlem river. Some idea of this vast undertaking may be formed from the fact that the excavation for one pier has been carried 34 feet below the surface of the water, and then a rock foundation not having been reached, 240 poles, from 30 to 40 feet long, were driven in for this purpose. Several piers have been already carried, by the aid of coffer dams, from 4 to 15 feet above high water mark.

Nearer the city there are more than 1200 feet of tunnels cut through rock, for two lines of iron pipes, 36 in diameter. Section 96 embraces the receiving reservoir at Yorkville—an immense structure, covering a surface of 32 acres, resembling an inland lake, and containing 158 millions of gallons. The walls and embankments are of the most massive and durable construction, and the whole is enclosed by a beautiful iron railing. The next two miles form the connecting link with the distributing reservoir on Murray's hill. This is a beautiful spot, and an admirable piece of workmanship, of solid granite, in form square, but much smaller than the other reservoir.—Around its elevated summit 115 feet above mean tide, and 31 above the surface, is a noble and broad walk, affording a most extensive view of the city, the Hudson and the surrounding country.

The work south of the distributing reservoir consists in laying pipes to supply the lower part of the city with the water. More than 100 miles, the distance from New York to Philadelphia, of these subterranean streams have been finished, and 30 more are yet to be added. Splendid public fountains will be built in our principal squares and public places, furnishing a supply of water to the poor, and highly ornamental to the city. Those at Union Square and the Park, are now in operation; the basin of the latter forms a circle 100 feet in diameter with a turf bank, and the jets rise to a height of 45 feet. The former has a basin of 60 feet in diameter, and three feet deep, with various jets 60 feet high, the most imposing of which presents the form of a wheat sheaf, resembling one in the Court of the Palais royal at Paris. Both fountains are strikingly beautiful, and few in the world are of equal dimensions.

The whole length of the aqueduct is 32 miles, its foundation is stone, and a bed of concrete made from broken granite and hydraulic stone; the sides are of hammered stone, and the floor an inverted arch of brick eight inches thick; the upper arch the same. On the 8th of June last the superintendents went through the acqueduct on foot, and the whole being found complete, on the 22d the water was admitted to the depth of 18 inches. "The Croton Maid," a small boat prepared for the purpose, and holding four persons, was then placed in the acqueduct, and navigated its entire length by some of the same party. This novel voyage was made sometimes at a depth of 75 feet below, and then again 80 feet above the natural surface of the earth, at the rate of a mile in 40 minutes, the velocity of the current. When four feet deep this will probably reach two miles per hour.

On the 27th, the water was admitted into the immense receiving reservoir, in the presence of a large assemblage, including the Mayor, Governor, military, firemen, &c., &c. A salute of 38 guns was fired, and the "Croton Maid" soon making her appearance, was hailed with great enthusiasm, as the evidence that a navigable steam was now flowing into our city. The boat was then formally presented to the Fire Department, and she now lies snugly moored in the distributing reservoir. To this basin the stream was admitted on the 4th day of July, amidst general and imposing demonstrations of public joy, the temperance societies taking a prominent part.

Since then the water has continued to flow about two feet deep through the aqueduct, delivering into the receiving reservoir twelve millions of imperial gallons per day, and, as yet, only five or six millions in the pipes; nor has any defect been found in any section of the work. The Harlem bridge is alone unfinished, and it will require a vigorous prosecution of that work to finish it in two and a half years. In the meantime the temporary pipes used there, answer every purpose for the passage of the water. Over twelve millions of dollars is the estimated cost of the work when done. From ten to twelve dollars is the rate charged per annum, to families, for the use of the water; its own force carries the stream into the highest stories of the most elevated buildings. The names of Major Douglass and his successor, John B. Jervis, Esq., the engineers, will be connected with the Croton Aqueduct as long as it endures.—We have often heard of the "seven wonders of the world." This may justly be considered the eighth, and although last in time, it is amongst the foremost for its magnitude, expense and public utility.

The tobacco crop in Missouri this year is estimated at $1,000,000.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

More of the "System."

At the very time when Mr. Clayton, an able, highly estimable, but mistaken and deluded man, is making speeches to us about the utility, or rather necessity of a national bank, we receive intelligence of a bank explosion in Boston, or rather in Charlestown, a town in its immediate vicinity, and, commercially, an integral part of it. The Phœnix Bank has failed, with a circulation of $172,000, and specie to the amount of $5,600! This is only about thirty-one to one! Therefore, whoever holds thirty-one dollars of this *money*, can obtain for it, immediately, only *one dollar* of constitutional money! And if a poor man has just received five dollars of it for a week of hard work, he finds that it will buy only as much bread as *sixteen cents* of copper or silver! What a beautiful commentary upon Mr. Clayton's speech in favor of banking! What a beautiful exhibition of the *prosperity* the *high prices*, the "*two dollars daily and roast beef*," furnished by paper money!! But the bank has plenty of "specie funds!" Yes; it has "bills of other banks, $0,360, mostly uncurrent;" and it has demands upon other banks for $9,043 more. This would swell the poor man's resources from his five dollar note for wages to *thirty two cents*, when these demands should be "realized;" but, in the meantime, he has the alternative of starving in patience, or taking *sixteen cents!* The capital of the bank is $300,000; its immediate liabilities to note holders and depositors about $400,000; its means "now estimated as good," about $256,000; and its means regarded as doubtful, $85,000. Besides these means, it shows as debts due by the mercantile firm which has *borrowed it to death*, $345,000, which may be worth *something or nothing*. Thus the noteholders *may be* fully paid, or they may not; and the stockholders will probably lose every thing.

This bank was ruined by men of "the highest integrity and standing" and "the greatest financial skill;" and the ruin was the work of years, carefully concealed by false entries. The president was William Wyman, and the cashier Thos. Browne, jr., both men of "integrity, standing, and skill." This "honest and skilful financier," the president, had borrowed from it, through himself and those connected with him in business, only $350,000, being $50,000 more than its capital; and the cashier, Browne, who of course was cognizant of these loans, is debtor to it on his own account for about $5,000. The frauds upon it—the work of year—were *accidentally* discovered by the directors on the 1st of October, their first discovery being a large amount of fraudulent paper. Here we find a president of a bank, flattered, followed, worshipped for his supposed wealth, regarded as a man of consummate skill and thorough integrity, detected in a long course of conduct in his stewardship, by which noteholders to the amount of 172,000 are defrauded of $4, 84 on every sum of five dollars, and so in proportion upon more or less, and by which the stockholders are probably defrauded of $300,000. A very skilful operation in finance!

And where falls the loss upon this circulation of $172,000, representing $5,600 in specie? It falls where all such losses fall, upon poor laborers, poor journeymen mechanics, poor women who are obliged to ply the needle for sixteen hours daily, to avert starvation. Brokers, merchants, whose business require daily attention to the signs of the weather in the banking sky, always foresee the coming storm, and get out of its reach. It falls only upon those whose business excludes them from the knowledge necessary to their safety. And where falls the loss of the capital? Upon females, widows, orphans; those to whom affection has bequeathed substantial property, and who, educated in ignorance of business, and implicitly relying upon "merchants of high standing and great skill in finance," place themselves in the power of the swindler.

If their crimes are to be estimated by the amount of misery which such "consummate skill" in swindling inflicts upon these least able to bear it or guard against it, a life in the State prison is not long enough. We shall now see how far respect for wealthy swindlers will operate in Massachusetts. If the plunderers of this bank meet with honest juries, judges, and prosecuting officers, they will walk from the Phœnix Bank in Charlestown to the State prison in the same town.

Interesting Anecdote.

An officer in the United States Navy, relates the following interesting anecdote, in a volume just published:

One of our lieutenants told me a story of a sailor attached to a ship that interested me much. "He was an excellent seaman, and so religious and peaceful, that he was called *par excellence*, the quaker.—He was religious in all his doings, and, with few companions, seemed to stand apart from the majority of his shipmates, as one who had little sympathy with them; but every officer and sailor respected him, for he was intelligent and faithful—as brave as he was religious, as generous as reserved. He devoted his leisure to mental improvement and the Bible; but if a daring work of duty was to be done—a deed of danger and of skill—there was none so prompt and firm as the Quaker to undertake it.—Once a storm arose suddenly at night, and (though I have forgotten the peculiar nautical circumstances,) it carried away a mast, the ship broached to, and a heavy sea broke over the quarter; when as she heeled and the decks filled, it was discovered that all the leeports had been closed, and the scuppers were not enough to release the accumulating flood. The flapping of the loose sail against the rigging—the moaning of the winds and waters quite drowned the voice of the trumpet, and there was great danger, of the ship's going suddenly down in the trough of the billows. Then, as the lurid lightnings for a moment illuminated the deck, confusion and consternation were revealed in every direction—the men were rushing for the boats, the pinnacle lights were out, and the weather helmsman had deserted his post: when, at the critical moment, the voice of one, touching his hat at the time, said firmly to the officer of the deck, 'Sir, shall I take the helm? no one is there.'

'Who speaks?' said the officer.

'It is the Quaker, sir.'

'Yes take the helm, my good lad, and be quick, but first knock out a lee port, while I hold the helm, and let out the water. The ship lays like a log, while these cursed fools are crazy.'

"The Quaker sprang with prompt alacrity down the half sunken deck, up to his waist in water a vent was soon made, and the whirling currents hurrying to escape, almost took the dauntless mariner with them; but in a moment he was at the helm. Silence and obedience were restored among the crew, and the broken mast was cut away. The Quaker fixed his steady eye upon the breaking sea, headed the faultering prow to the wave, and the ship, once more relieved, soon righted—the sails secured were closely reefed, and safety re-assured.

But had not the Quaker been there, where might have been the ship and its trembling spirits? And what was it that armed this man with such fearless self-possession in the midst of peril? It was surely more than natural courage—yes, it was a firm reliance on the providence of God, a submission to the decrees of duty whatever or wherever they might be: it was the courage of a religious faith—a faith that "casteth out all fear."

From the Washington Spectator.

The late Election.

If we rejoice in the late brilliant victories of the Democratic party, especially that in Ohio, it is not in a spirit of exultation over our political opponents. We never fell so little animosity as in the hour of success. Exultation over the fallen is not a worthy feeling.

Nevertheless, we cannot disguise the fact, that we feel no common pleasure at these results. They prove that the American people will not tolerate a repetition of the degrading scenes and means which characterized the great political debauch of 1840. Gross appeals to ignorance, prejudice, and passion; unscrupulous and unmeasured denunciation of political opponents; angry threats of revolutionary violence; songs, cider, coons, log-cabins, the riot and ribaldry of vast political camp-meetings, stimulants of profligacy and lures to idleness; mendacious Ogles and learned Bears; itinerant orators tromping through the country, and exciting discontented multitudes by inflammatory harangues; all these things, thank Providence, have fallen into utter disrepute. The cold, faint attempts to re-enact them, have been received with universal contempt. The reviving sense and returning justice of an enlightened people, endued with an abiding sense of the dignity of human nature, and of republican institutions, will, we trust, stamp with enduring reprobation these criminal efforts to degrade our country and Government.

We are also and yet more glad for another reason. We perceive in the recent elections, convincing proof of the attachment of our people to that Constitution under whose protective shadow they have lived and prospered for more than half a century. Nothing alarmed us more than the menaces of a disappointed and desperate party, to lay violent hands upon the Constitution, because one of its most salutary provisions thwarted their favorite measures. Even if these measures had been good, it would not have been justified in breaking a way to their consummation through the sacred barriers of the Constitution. Rather suffer temporary evil, or postpone what is unquestionably good, than impair the strength and beauty of essential institutions to achieve an object, however desirable. It is so difficult to secure a solid foundation for popular government, that every inconvenience should be submitted, to rather than impair its established basis. If the Constitution is changed to day by one party for one object, it will be assailed to-morrow by another party for a different purpose.

It was no easy task to perfect the Government under which we live and prosper. It required the laborious efforts and patriotic spirit of sound heads and hearts, enlightened and warmed by the fire of our glorious Revolution. Many noble sacrifices magnanimous concessions, and liberal compromises were required before the great end could be attained. Such men, such an epoch, such a combination of circumstances, will probably never again arise. We publish, to-day, an interesting extract from the Democratic Review, which shows that happy accidents, which the worldly call chance, and the wise Providence, contributed mainly to the success of the great work, which established among us that most difficult of human undertakings, a "well ordered commonwealth."

We rejoice that the American people are giving such signal proofs of their attachment and union, the Constitution. We are gratified that they have administered a stern rebuke to those who would lay upon it violent hands. We have always maintained that the Democratic party was conservative, in the true honorable sense of the word. It represents the plain sense and honest feeling of the community. It is devoted to the essential and substantial interests of the community. It loves and respects our free institutions with a warmth at once paternal and filial; it watches over and guards them with the ardor of instinctive patriotism. It is unwilling to exchange the "perfect law of liberty" for unbridled license, or the arithmetical despotism of a fluctuating majority.

Uniformity of the temperature of the animal body, and effects of cooling.

The most trustworthy observations prove that in all climates—in the temperate zones, as well as at the equator or the poles—the temperature of the body in man, and in what are commonly called warm-blooded animals, is invariably the same; yet how different are the circumstances under which they live? The animal mass is a heated mass, which bears the same relation to surrounding objects as any other heated mass. It receives heat when surrounding objects are hotter, it loses heat when they are colder than itself. We know that the rapidity of cooling increases with the difference between the temperature of the heated body and that of the surrounding medium; that is, the colder the surrounding medium, the shorter the time required for the cooling of the heated body. How unequal, then, must be the loss of heat in a man at Palermo and in Lapland, where the actual temperature is from 70 to 90 degrees lower. Yet, notwithstanding this extremely unequal loss of heat, experience has shown that the blood of the inhabitants of the Arctic circle has a temperature as high as that of the native of the south, who lives in so different a medium. This fact, when its true significance is perceived, proves that the heat given off to the surrounding medium is restored within the body with great rapidity. This compensation takes place more rapidly in winter than in summer—at the pole than at the equator.

In the animal body the food is fuel; with a proper supply of oxygen, we obtain the heat given out during its oxidation or combustion. In winter, when we take exercise in a cold atmosphere, and when consequently the amount of inspired oxygen increases, the necessity for food containing carbon and hydrogen increases in the same ratio; and by gratifying the appetite thus excited, we obtain the most efficient protection against the most piercing cold. A starving man is soon frozen to death; and every one knows that the animals of prey in the Arctic regions far exceed in voracity those of the torrid zone. Our clothing is merely an equivalent for a certain amount of food. The more warmly we are clothed, the less urgent becomes the appetite for food; because the loss of heat by cooling, and, consequently, the amount of heat to be supplied by food, is diminished. If we were to go naked, like certain savage tribes—or if, in hunting or fishing, we were exposed to the same degree of cold as the Symoyedes, we should be able, with ease to consume ten pounds of flesh, and perhaps a dozen of tallow candles into the bargain, daily, as warmly-clad travellers have related with astonishment of these people. We should then also be able to take the same quantity of brandy or train oil without bad effects, because the carbon and hydrogen of these substances would only suffice to keep up the equilibrium between the external temperature and that of our bodies. The Englishman in Jamaica sees with regret the disappearance of his appetite, previously a source of frequently-recurring enjoyment; and he succeeds, by the use of Cayenne pepper, and the most powerful stimulants, in enabling himself to swallow as much food as he was accustomed to take at home. But the whole of the carbon thus introduced into the system is not consumed; the temperature of the air is too high, and the oppressive heat does not allow him to increase the number of respirations by active exercise, and thus to proportion the waste to the amount of food taken. Disease of some kind, therefore, ensues. On the other hand, England sends her sick—whose diseased digestive organs have in a greater or less degree lost the power of bringing the food into that state in which it is best adapted for oxidation, and, therefore, furnish less resistance to the oxidizing agency of the atmosphere, than is required in their native climate—to Southern regions, where the amount of inspired oxygen is diminished in so great a proportion; and the result, an improvement in health, obvious. The diseased organs of digestion have sufficient power to place the diminished amount of food in equilibrium with the inspired oxygen: in the colder climate, the organs of respiration themselves would have been consumed in furnishing the necessary resistance to the action of the atmospheric oxygen. In our climate, hepatic diseases, or those arising from the excess of carbon, prevail in summer; in winter, pulmonic diseases, or those arising from excess of oxygen, are more frequent. The cooling of the body, by whatever cause it may be produced, increases the amount of food necessary. The mere exposure to the open air, in a carriage or on the deck of a ship, by increasing radiation and vaporation increases the loss of heat, and compels us to eat more than usual. The same is true of those who are accustomed to drink large quantities of cold water, which is given off at the temperature of the body, 98.5°. It increases the appetite, and persons of weak constitutions find it necessary, by continued exercise, to supply to the system the oxygen required to restore the heat abstracted by the cold water. Loud and long continued speaking, the crying of infants, moist air—all exert a decided and appreciable influence on the amount of food which is taken.—*Liebig's Chemistry.*

Extraordinary event, if true.

The London Courier has copied the following story from the Etoile, a Paris paper, of a man being restored to life after having been frozen in an avalanche for one hundred and sixty-six years. The editor calls upon Major Longbow, Munchausen, and Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, to hide their diminished heads:

"Dr. James Hotham, of Morpeth, Northumberland, returning from Switzerland, is stated to have reported that a most extraordinary event had lately passed at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, a league from Airoli, in the valley of Levantina. At the bottom of a kind of cavern, the body of a man, about thirty years of age, was perceived under a heap of ice, proceeding from an avalanche. As the body seemed to be fresh, as if it had been stifled only half an hour before. Dr. Hotham caused it to be taken out, and having had the clothes pulled off, ordered it to be plunged in cold water. It was then so frozen, that it was covered with a crust of ice. It was then placed in lukewarm water. Afterwards it was put in a warm bed, and treated as usual in cases of suffocation, by which means animation was restored. What was the astonishment of every body when the individual, having recovered the use of his faculties, declared that he was Roger Dodsworth, son of the antiquary of the same name, born in 1629, who, returning from Italy in 1660, a year after the death of his father, was buried under an avalanche.

"Dr. Hotham, according to the same account, it is stated that Mr. Dodsworth feels a great stiffness in all his joints, but by degrees they will become as flexible as before the accident. If Mr. Dodsworth fully recovers, and should pass through Lyons to return to his country, after one hundred and sixty-six years' absence, it may be predicted that he will attract, in the highest degree, the public curiosity."

NEW GOODS,

ONLY 22 DAYS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

S. M. Tinsley, & Co. are now receiving a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, among which is a great variety of cloths, cassimeres, satinets, jeans, calicoes, overcoats, hats and caps, linseys, tickings, muslin de laines, and flannels, pilot cloths, bleached and brown muslins, and most of other dry goods suited to the trade.

Also a good supply of hardware, crockery, and china and glass ware, groceries, spun cotton, salt, nails, iron, &c. &c., which we will sell low for wheat or cash, on the prompt pay system.

S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

Springfield, Oct. 21, 1842. 12-tf.

(Journal copy.)

NEW GOODS

At the New Cash Store.

On the North West Corner of the Public Square.

Condell, Jones, & Co. take this method to notify the public that they are now opening a fresh assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., just arrived from the eastern cities; and will also be receiving additional supplies while the navigation continues open.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the articles comprising their stock in this advertisement, and would only inform those wishing to purchase that they have on hand a great variety of fancy and staple Dry Goods suitable for the season, and the *largest* and *best* assortment of BOOTS and SHOES ever offered in this market, to which they particularly invite the attention of all, believing that it will be to their advantage to call and see for themselves. They will sell as heretofore at the *lowest prices for cash*. State Bank paper taken on favorable terms.

Springfield, Oct. 15, 1842.

HATS & CAPS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Eli Cook has just received his full supply of hats and caps, consisting of fine fur, seal, nutria, muskrat, hair seal, sealette and cloth caps; also a few cases eastern made hats, which will be sold low. Having a full assortment of furs and trimmings, he is daily manufacturing hats of the most fashionable shape and in the best possible manner. Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and get the cheapest bargains ever offered here—No mistake. Hats made to order at short notice. Shop immediately south of the State-house.

Oct. 21

Thomas Lewis. C. H. Tunison.

LEWIS & TUNISON,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Springfield, Illinois.

WAREHOUSE RAILROAD DEPOT.

REFER TO:

Messrs. S. M. Tinsley & Co., Mr. J. L. Lamb, Springfield, Illinois.
Messrs. Conn & Chambers, Meredosia.
Messrs. Anderson & Thompson, Rabory & Shaffner, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. John Goodin, New Orleans.
Messrs. T. & R. Sioux, New York.
Mr. Wm. J. Leiper, Philadelphia.

Oct. 26, 1842. 13.

Cash for Wheat.

We will pay the market price in State Bank paper for good merchantable wheat delivered at our warehouse, Railroad Depot.

LEWIS & TUNISON.

Springfield, Oct. 26, 1842. 13.

State of Illinois, Mason County—ss.

Circuit Court, November Term, 1842.

Application to sell real estate.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply at the November Term of the Mason Circuit Court for an order to sell so much of the real estate of Sarah Richardson, deceased late of said county, as will pay the yet outstanding debts against the said estate. And all persons interested can show cause if any they have why the said application should not be granted.

JACOB M. CARLOCK.
L. D. WARD,
Administrators of Sarah Richardson, dec'd.

Attest. Smith Turner, Att.

Oct. 25, 1842. 13-4w-$3.

Carpenters bench screws, just received and for sale by

feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER,

Dark Bay Horse—Taken up Amos C. Hutchinson, living in Jersey county, three miles south west of Jerseyville, a dark bay horse, blaze face—some white spots on the neck marked with the harness, lame in the left shoulder, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be nine years old; appraised at twenty dollars. Oct. 5, 1842.

14. R GRAHAM, clk.

Dark Bay Mare—Taken up by Joseph Botts, living in township 4 north in range 5 West near St. Mary's in Hancock county, one dark bay mare, a star, and a small knot on the right ear, about 14 hands high, supposed to be two years old last spring, a natural trotter; appraised at $35. Oct. 19, 1842.

14 S MARSHALL, clk.

Dark Bay Colt—Taken up by Henry W. Paddock, of Piatt county, one dark bay colt, with a white spot on the nose, and a little white on each hind foot, two years and a half old, and that he is a gelding; appraised at $10. Oct. 15, 1842.

14* A PATTERSON, clk.

Bright Bay Horse—Taken up by Tho. Berry, living fourteen miles west of Belleville, St. Clair county, a bright bay horse, five years old, last spring, near fifteen hands high, star in the fore head, and snip on the nose, left hind foot white above the pastern joint, has some saddle marks; appraised to $25. Oct. 21, 1842.

14* J M REYNOLDS, clk.

Dapple Gray Mare—Taken up by Nancy Silkwood, living sixteen miles east of Belleville, St. Clair county, a light dapple gray mare, 3 years old past, five feet high; appraised to $30. August 27, 1842.

14* J M REYNOLDS, clk.

Bay Horse—Taken up by Jacob Roach'er living six miles east of Belleville, St. Clair county, one bay horse, supposed to be 7 years old past, has a small star and snip, some saddle spots, five feet one inch high, with an old spanish saddle and martingales on, with a salt sack under the saddle; appraised at $50. Oct. 21, 1842.

14* J M REYNOLDS, clk.

IVES & CURRAN,

Clock & Watch Makers,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.

At the old stand of C. B. DeRiemer & Co. West side of the Square.

Nov. 2, 1842.

Navy Supplies for 1842.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
October 21, 1842.

Proposals, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, the 21st day of November next, for furnishing and delivering at the navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C., Gosport, Va., and the Baltimore, Md., naval station, respectively, such quantities of the following articles, of the best quality, that may be ordered or required from the contractors, by the respective commanding officers at said navy-yards and naval station, or by the Navy Agents, respectively, during the year 1843, for the use of the navy of the United States, viz:

Superfine flour,
Ship Biscuit,
Whiskey.

The said flour shall be manufactured of wheat grown in the year 1842 or 1843, perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and, when required for shipment abroad, shall be fully equal to the best description of Richmond flour, in all the qualities essential to its preservation in tropical climates; and shall be delivered in good, sound, bright barrels and half barrels, with lining hoops at each head, and in good shipping order free of all charge to the United States; subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct or authorize, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to him, or to the commanding officers of the said navy-yards.

The said ship biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, manufactured of the wheat grown in the year 1842 or 1843; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are now, or soon will be, lodged in said navy-yards; shall be thoroughly baked, and kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States in good, sound, well dried, bright flour barrels with the heads well secured, or in tight barrels, when required; and the said biscuit and the barrels shall be in all respects to the entire satisfaction of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or of the commanding officer of the said navy-yards, and be subject to such inspection as the Chief of said Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, or otherwise.

The said whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, of which at least two-third parts shall be rye; shall be copper distilled, and full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard; it shall be delivered in good, sound, bright, well hooped, white-oak barrels, with white-oak heads; and each barrel shall, when required, be coopered with four good and sufficient iron hoops, and the whole be put in good shipping order, free of all charges to the United States; and the whiskey and barrels shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may authorize or direct, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to him, or to the commanding officers of the said navy-yards.

It is to be distinctly understood, however, that persons who may offer are not to have any claim or privilege to furnish any greater quantity of any article than may be expressly ordered.

Contractors not living at the place where deliveries are required, must establish an agency at such place, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and where a contractor fails promptly to comply with requisitions, the navy agent at the place where the articles are required to be delivered shall be authorized to purchase such articles, and the contractor shall be liable for any excess of cost over the contract price.

Separate bids must be made for each article for each navy-yard, and for the Baltimore station. The blank offers, (which will be furnished to individuals on application to the several navy agents and commandants, and at this office,) must have all the blanks carefully filled up, and must be subscribed as directed in the note on the face of each form; and the offers must be unqualified and unconditional.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, in one-third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required; and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts; which will, on no account, be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, unless specially authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. After deducting 10 per cent., payment will be made by the United States, within thirty days after the said articles shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same presented to the Navy Agents approved by the commanding officers of the respective navy yards and naval stations aforesaid, according to the terms of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject all bids from persons who have heretofore failed to execute their contracts.

Persons offering to supply either of these articles will be pleased to designate the place or places at which they may desire payments to be made to them. November 4, 1842.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

The subscriber has for sale at his nursery and garden in the village of Auburn, Sangamon county, 14 miles south of Springfield, a large number of extensive variety of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. &c.

10,000 Seedling Apple trees, 2 years old, suitable for grafting stocks.

A few hundred very fine grafted apple trees.

300 grafted peach trees, some of which have the advantage of being diversified by grafting in plumb stocks.

200 seedling peach trees of extra use and beautiful shape.

75 Apricot trees budded on plumb stocks.

100 grape vines including Isabellas, Catawba and other fine roots.

Currant and rasberry bushes.

1000 strawberry plants of a superior variety, warranted fruitful.

Asparagus and Rhubarb plants, with a large variety of annual flower seeds.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the trees should make application immediately as the month of November is the best month in the year for transplanting most kind of trees. Application to be made to the subscriber at the nursery, or to Geo. G. Grobb, Springfield, Ills., his agent.

WM. C. GREENLEAF.

Auburn, Sangamon co., Ills., Oct. 10, 1842.
13-4w.

Fare reduced & Speed increased.

FROM Springfield to Peoria, Ill., and thence via Peru, Ottawa, Juliet, and Lockport to Chicago; through in three days without riding nights. Fare to Peoria $4, to Chicago $12— Coaches leave daily, except Sunday's, at 4 o'clock A. M.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, Knoxville, and Oquaka, Burlington and all parts of Iowa Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. Through in 2 days, and fare only $9.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, and Dixon's Ferry, to Galena and all parts of Wisconsin Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 o'clock A. M., through to Galena in 3 days. Fare to Dixon $9, to Galena $13.

Books kept at the American House, Springfield, where passengers can secure seats by any of the above lines in first rate (Troy built) 4 horse post coaches, and may rely on finding as good stock and accommodations as can be found in the West.

FRINK, WALKER, & CO.
Agents and Proprietors.

Springfield, July 15, 1842.

N. B. Residents of the city will be called for by leaving directions the evening previous.

1—ly. F. W. & Co.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.

THE subscribers have opened a shop in the small brick building on the south side of the public square, (for several years known as the sheriff's office,) where they will always be ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage. They flatter themselves that they have, by long practice, acquired a skill scarcely ever excelled, in handling and keeping in order the instruments of their art.

In anticipation of the multitude of strangers that may spend the winter at the seat of Government, they have selected a stand in the most central and convenient part of the city. Their rooms will always be kept clean and comfortable for the accommodation of the public, and they hope by a constant effort to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage from a generous people.

WM. FLOURVILLE,

Springfield, Sept. 23, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, to those who are indebted to Halom & McComas, or to Z. McComas, and that if there Notes or accounts are not paid before the twenty-fifth inst. they will be put in the hands of an officer, for speedy collection. Z. McCOMAS.

Springfield, August 19, 1842. tf.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Springfield, and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public.— They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For nervous or sick head ache, palpitations of the heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast, or any other part of the body, ever prepared and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale wholesale and retail at

GRUBB & LEWIS'
Auction and Commission Store.

P. S. A liberal discount made to persons who purchase to sell again. Aug. 1, 1842-ly.

SEGARS.—10,000 superior Spanish Segars, and 20,000 common segars, for sale low by

July 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

TOBACCO—15 boxes common and 6 boxes Virginia, just received and for sale cheap.

April, 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have now on hand and are continually manufacturing cabinet furniture of every description which they will exchange for lumber or most kinds of country produce or sell at very reduced prices for State Bank paper at par, at their ware-room two doors south of the American House.

Having a new and neat hearse, we are prepared to make coffins and attend to funerals at short notice.

July 22. RUCKEL, BILSON & CO.

$10,000 SPECIE funds wanting, for which the highest premium will be given at my office, over Hawley & Edwards' store. JAMES A. BARRET.

July 28, 1842.—tf.

STATE BANK AND SHAWNEETOWN PAPER—Bought and sold, or loaned on the best possible terms, with approved personal or real estate security, by

July 28.—tf. JAMES A. BARRET.

To Farmers and Others. Bring on Your Produce.

WE have made arrangements for shipping Produce of every description, and would call the attention of farmers and others to our object, which is to send off Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bacon, and any other articles in the Produce Line, to the best market, and bring back in exchange good Cash, Groceries, or whatever might be wanted. This mode of selling will in the end be beneficial, as it must bring us a good currency. We are now erecting, and will have completed in a few days, a large and commodious Warehouse on the Rail-road Depot, with a good cellar for Lard, Butter, &c., and will use every endeavor to expedite business for those who may entrust any to our care. Any information on the subject will be given by us.

G. G. GRUBB.

Springfield, Ill, July 15th, 1842.

N. B. Goods of every description received on Storage and Commission. 50-ly.

Fall and Winter ready made Clothing,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has received by late arrivals an extensive and splendid assortment of ready made clothing, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Clothing Store, all of which is made up in a superior and fashionable manner, by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected, and enables him to sell not only *cheaper* than any house in St. Louis, but at the *lowest* New York prices. Country merchants in want of clothing to sell again, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 30, 1842. 9-2m. M BROWN.

Look at this Millers.

WANTED a good flouring miller, one who understands the business can get steady employ and good wages.

JAMES F. REED.

Jamestown, Sept. 15, 1842.

To the Citizens of Sangamon.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You have all read, no doubt with much surprise, the Proclamation of the "State Officers" forbidding the reception of State Bank paper for taxes. From the long connexion which has existed between the bank and the State, and from the fact that the value of property has been so materially affected by that connexion, you naturally expected, as heretofore, to pay your taxes in State paper, according to the existing laws. This blow, coming at a time when good money is driven almost entirely out of circulation, must be very severely felt. The question then arises, what is to be done under these circumstances? Shall we nullify? repudiate? and refuse to pay taxes at all unless we can pay in the currency that circulates among us! In answer to this question the undersigned, anxious to act as peace maker between the contending parties, is happy to announce a remedy, which if it does not remove the difficulty entirely, will do so in a great measure. He hereby informs his fellow citizens and the public generally, that He still continues to receive State Bank paper at his establishment notwithstanding the *Governor's Proclamation*. And he will sell his clothing at such rates for State money as cannot fail to convince every one that better bargains cannot be had between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. In proof of this read the following list of prices, viz:

Marseills, plaid, velvet and valencia vests, (in State Bank paper.)	$2 to $3
Superior silk, bombazine, vests,	3 to 4
Pants, linen, drillings, etc.	2 to 3
do jeans, moleskin, casinet, etc,	4 upwards
Linen and gingham coats,	3 to 4
Jeans dress and frock coats, some of superior quality,	6 upwards

N. B. Those who bring cash shall have one half deducted from the above rates.

Just received, direct from New York, a choice lot of cravats, scarfs, bosoms, collars, suspenders, etc., well worthy of attention.

Clothes cut and made to order as usual, viz:

Making jeans coats, (in State paper)	$4 to $6
Making cloth coats,	7 to 9
Making pants and vests,	1 50 2 50

EDMUND R. WILEY.

Sept. 9. North end Hoffmans' row.

THOMAS L. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the Circuit and Supreme courts of this State, and the District and Circuit courts of the United States. Office east side of the square. Sep. 9, 1842-ly

The Family Life Medicines—The celebrated Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of useful ness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who give their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline and Marasmus, Pthisic or Consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons. Dirrhœa, both serious and billious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasional Fever and Ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; Hypocondriosis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Enouthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, head and side, affections of the bladder, kidnies, spleen, throat, and pleure, jaundice, dropsy and gout, together with these general affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families and constantly kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by G. G. GRUBB.

Springfield, Ill September 2, 1842. 3-ly

Official and worthy of attention.

WITH a view of closing his business the undersigned offers to dispose of his stock of clothing at cost. To any person desirous of entering into a safe and snug business this is a fair opportunity, the stock on hand is, without any prevarication, well selected, affording a much better assortment than any other in the place, and all made in a workman like manner. The stand which can be secured is equal to any in the city

His summer supply having arrived this is a fine opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the same. For current funds offered he will allow no one to go away without having suited themselves, and if selling low for cash will meet the views of his customers, then he will undoubtedly please. Z. McCOMAS.

Illinois Clothing Store, May 22, 1842.

N. B. It is hoped that those knowing themselves to be indebted will call and settle without further delay. 43-tf. Z. McC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two or three good Journeyman Cabinet makers. Apply at John Busher's Leather Storne.

April 22-tf JOSEPH BUSHER.

LOAF SUGAR—A great assortment of loaf sugar just received and for sale by

feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LIQUORS.—A general assortment of liquors, which we offer at cost, hoping thereby to get rid of it forever, come wet boys and you shall have bargains in the critter.

feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

FRESH OYSTERS—A lot of fresh cove oysters, warranted good, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

feb. 11.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

L. NELSON HULSE, M. D., a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, (lately a practicing physician in New York) tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Lick creek and the surrounding country. Having enjoyed the advantages of a thorough medical education, together with opportunities of witnessing the operations of medicine in almost every form of disease, he humbly believes that those who may favor him with a call will not find their confidence misplaced. His charges will and *shall* correspond to the depressed condition of the times. Against the destitute, the poor widow, and the lonely orphan he shall make no charges, God will pay their debts.

Residence and office at the house of Adam Barger, Esq., near Colburt's mill.

October 7, 1842. 10-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses—Just received from New Orleans

60 bags Rio and Havana coffee,
13 hh'd Sugar,
30 barrels molasses, and for sale cheap for specie funds. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

Springfield, Sept. 28, 1842.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Just received and for sale at manufactures prices,

30 boxes chewing tobacco,
6,000 Spanish cigars,
20,000 maleo do
200 doz. fine smoking tobacco

S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.

Springfield, Sept. 28, 1842.

NEW FIRM.

C. W. CHATTERTON & BROTHER having entered into a co partnership, would inform their friends and the public generally that they are continually receiving from the east a new and fashionable assortment of jewelry &c., consisting of

Gold and silver lever watches,	Gold spectacles,
Gold guard chains,	Silver do
do fob do	Miniature cases,
Gent's breast pins,	Coral necklaces,
Ladies do do	Cong. penknives,
Finger rings,	Pocket pistols,
Gold and silver thimbles,	Gold pencils,

And many other articles which will be sold at 25 per cent. less than ever before offered in this city.

☞The clock and watch repairing attended to by G. W. Chatterton himself, who, after a long experience in one of the first stores in the city of New York, flatters himself that he can please all who may favor him with a call.

C. W. CHATTERTON,
Sept. 8, 1842. G. W. CHATTERTON.

North American Specific.

IN Offering to the public a remedy for a multitude of diseases the subscribers are aware that they are rendering themselves liable to the popular objection that no one remedy can be good for so many diseases. But when we look into the pathology of Chronic complaints, the fallacy of such objections is apparent—all diseases are either acute or chronic. Chronic diseases must first be acute and become chronic from a peculiar condition of the nervous system or some impurity of the blood or both; all chronic diseases then are in their nature alike, only modified in their appearance by the original symtoms without being different so far as the effect of medicine is concerned. If this be proven to be the case then a remedy having a specific curative effect on that condition of the system which nourishes the disease must cure the disease, without regard to the symptoms which previously marked it. For instance, although consumption, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Liver Complaints differ in their symptoms, yet when chronic they are mainly alike because they depend on the same impurity of the blood and are consequently cured by the same remedy, which the undersigned flatter themselves they have in their possession.

The North American Specific as a preparation entirely vegetable and on account of its peculiar combination has a specific action upon nerves and blood, many of the articles which enter into its composition were favorite remedies of the late Doctor KLUCK, of Missouri, and have been for a number of years used by the Hunters of the Rocky Mountains, from one of whom the receipt was obtained. The diseases in which the North American Specific is most pre-eminently efficacious are, *Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Chronic Coughs, Dropsies of all kinds, Chronic Liver Complaints*, diseases of *the Spleen and Kidneys*; Chronic affections of the Stomach and Bowels, as Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, &c. Also, in Rheumatism and Gout, Lumbago, pains in the joints, and gravel.— In those diseases which follow the improper use of mercury, and in all Venereal diseases, the North American Specific is peculiarly useful. In all scrofulous diseases as *Kings Evil, White Swelling*, and foul and *Indolent Ulcers*, the proprietors do not hesitate to pronounce it the best and most certain remedy that has ever been used. In all cutaneous diseases; also in Itch, Tetter, Scald-Head, Illinois Mange, &c. it has been found beneficial. Indeed in all cases where a revolution in the condition of the blood is required it never fails.

In diseases peculiar to women such as whites, falling of the womb, and barrenness it is especially beneficial.

It has also been highly recommended in all nervous diseases as in Tic Doloreux, Palsy, Epilepsy, &c, &c. Indeed it would be tedious to name all the complaints in which this invaluable Specific is a sovereign remedy. It may be sufficient after the above enumeration for the undersigned to say that in no instance in which they have tried it, has it disappointed their expectations. Besides they have submitted it to the practice of several respectable physicians, who can testify to its efficacy.

The North American Specific is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us or our authorized agents. It is put up in eight ounce bottles, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L., and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

GRUBB .

Springfield, Ill., July 15th 1842.

N. B. The North American Specific is not sold by any Druggist in the United States.

50-ly.

Smith's Cholera Mixture.

A Certain Cure for Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaints, and Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaints.

THE undersigned having obtained the receipt for the above well known remedy from the family of the late Doctor SMITH, have at the earnest and repeated solicitation of those, whose experience in its use, has satisfied them of its superior excellence over all other remedies of this kind, determined to offer it to the public.

The great mortality which follows in the train of this class of disease and the melancholy fact that it has baffled the skill of the medical profession generally, gives to this remedy an importance that cannot be claimed for any one medicine now in use. This remarkable efficacious Mixture is entirely free from the objections which are applicable to the mercurial remedies now in general use among doctors; and can be used for any length of time with perfect safeyt to the patient. Another important consideration in favor of the remedy is the great saving of expense, and ease and facility with which it can be administered to children having the most irritable stomachs. We feel confident that all those who will try the remedy, will, without hesitation, give it the preference over all others. PRICE $1.

The "CHOLERA MIXTURE" is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us and our authorized agents. It is neatly put up in one ounce bottles, with directions, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L. and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

G. G. GRUBB

Springfield Illinois, July 1, 1842.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,
GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

BROOKIE & BUSH,

Have and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles at the stand formerly occupied by Hill and Bush.

March 30, 1842.—37.

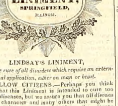
BLACK INK—Superior black ink manufactured and for sale by

July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

I WILL take State Bank paper at par for lumber at my usual prices for a few weeks.

Sept. 15, 1842. JAMES F. REED.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED



LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Liniment twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesom disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.

Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washin every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted. THOS. BROOKER.

Sangamon Co., Aug. 19th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.

THOMAS E. RANDALL.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I saught for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.

FRANCIS DORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried. E. PILCHER.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.

DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.

Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.

Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents.

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.

Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—ly.

CABINET FURNITURE, TURNING, and Upholstering establishment.—The subscribers having taken the shop on sixth street, two doors south of the American House, are prepared to manufacture cabinet furniture of the best materials and in the most approved style. We have now on hand a large assortment which we will sell very low for cash, or most kinds of country produce.

Hair, moss and shuck mattresses, paper hanging. Window curtains cut and made, and every thing in that line done in the best manner and on short notice.

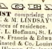
Having the best lathe now in use in this city, we are prepared to do all kinds of turning, either of brass, wood, or iron, with neatness and despatch. Coffins made to order.

Wanted, several thousand feet of cherry, black walnut, lin, sycamore and maple lumber, for which the highest price will be given.

30 RUCKEL, BILLSON, & CO.

GLASS—Just received a lot of window glass, also cut and plain glass tumblers, flasks, vials, and quart, half gallon and gallon bottles. All for sale by

feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.



AGENTS.

A LIST comprising part of the Agents for A. & M. LINDSAY'S LINIMENT, with their places of residence.

Dr. H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. Francis & Edwards, do
J. Grinsted & Co. Louisville, Ky.
E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. B. A. Fahnestock and Co Pittsburg Pa.
Clark and Co, Chicago, Illinois
J. G. Smith, Peru,
F. L. Thompson, Ottowa
Little and Barnum, Juliet
Dr John Grant, Lockport
White and Co., do
Wilcox and Howard, Magnolia
E. M. Holman, Jerseyville
James G. McCreary, Rushville
B. H. Adams, Kane,
Dr M M Reed, Jacksonville
Dr John Olive, Carlinville
Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg
James Forbes, Pittsfield
Dr T A Hoffman, Beardstown
Wm. A Andres, Winchester
Vincent Higby, White Hall
C Knapp, Middletown
Dr J L Shaw, Tremont
P A Allair, Aurora
Elisha Freeman, St Charles
J and A. Teffe, Elgin
O F and G A Miller, Quincy
T Fish, Washington
L O Hulbert, Peoria
John Shinn, Canton
G. W Hickman, Farmington
Achilles Rubb, Lewistown
Marsh, Hankinson and Co, Alton
Dr L Allen, Decatur
Tuyman and Kyle, Macomb
Lewis Evans, Carthage
Rockwell and Salisbury, Warsaw
Clark and Patten, Geneva
R F Bell, Crow Meadow
W Naylor, Virginia
Charles Gilkey, Ewington
James Whitlock, Marshall
G S Taylor and Co, Shelbyville
Abner Pain, Paris
Monroe, Chambers and Co, Charleston
E S Phelps, Princeton
N M McCurdy, Vandalia
F H Herriford, Hillsboro
Dr J Duncan, Knoxville
John Rodgers, Monmouth
J G Potts, Galena
S Hill, Petersburg
G W Patrick and Co, Terre Haute, Ind
G W Westbrook, Burlington, Iowa
V Spalding, Madison do

3-14

TEXANS VICTORIOUS!—The undersigned has just received his spring stock, which will enable him to furnish his customers with hats of the latest style; he has also received a few cases of eastern made hats for the accommodation of those that want a very low article. Also, a general assortment of wool hats, 20 doz. palm leaf do. glazed elastic do. elastic caps, and a few doz. fancy caps for children. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.

April 8. ELI COOK.

FEVER & AGUE LOZENGES—Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges are offered to the public with the greatest confidence in their adaptation to the cure of the intermittent fever, or as commonly called fever and ague.

34 GRUBB & LEWIS

FOR RENT OR TO LEASE.—THE Store situated between ours and Wm. P. Grimsley, will be fitted up to suit the hardware, dry goods or grocery business, and leased on favorable terms. S M TINSLEY & CO.

Springfield, July 21, 1842.

COTTON YARN & BATTING—Just received from the manufacturer's 5000 doz Hope cotton yarn and 16 bales cotton bats for sale low for cash or wheat.

Ju 22ly S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

NOTICE.—Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company's checks (or notes) wanted for goods or currency. The highest premium paid for specie.

Goods sold low for cash

S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.

March 11th, 1842—tf.

THE undersigned will keep on hand a supply of coffins of every description so that person at a distance and others can be furnished at the shortest notice, at his Cabinet Warehouse, south of the City Academy. A hearse, with gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished on the most accommodating terms.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Aug. 30. 27-yl

$50,000 STATE BANK Funds wanted, for which we will give the highest market price in white lead, paints of all kinds, drugs, medicines, oils, dye stuffs, surgical instruments, perfumery, window glass and glassware, paper, quills, ink, varnishes, &c. at as low prices as articles of like quality can be bought west of the mountains.

JOSEPH CHARLESS & CO.

Corner of Main and Pine Streets, St Louis.

April 29-5m

NOTICE.—WE would inform all those indebted to us by note or account that they can pay us in wheat, at cash prices, delivered at our mills immediately after harvest.

June 24. 47 tf. S M TINSLEY & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Grubb & Lewis, has been dissolved by mutual consent this day, all persons having claims will please present the same, and those indebted will pay over forthwith to Thomas Lewis who is duly authorized to settle the business. GEO. G. GRUBB.
THOMAS LEWIS.

Springfield, Oct. 12, 1842.

N. B. Geo. G. Grubb will continue the Auction, Commission, and General Agency business, at the old stand, east side of the public square.

The Forwarding and Receiving business will be continued by Lewis & Tunisson. 11-3w.

State of Illinois, Supreme Court.
JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Morgan.

George Sproule and Andrew Buchanan,
against
Jameson Samuel, William P. Samuel and Churchhill Samuel.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs by Hardin & Smith their attornies, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court, that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday of December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government, the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday of December next, and that after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing, as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias*. E. PECK, clk.

11-4w $3.

TOBACCO—10 boxes tobacco for sale low by

july 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	35 lbs red sanders
40 oz piperine	17 lbs carb Magnesia
15 lbs Turkey opium	35 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	109 lbs African cayenne
*150 gals spts turpetine	30 lbs red precipitate
559 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
500 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
500 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisaya bark
550 lbs oil vitrol	13 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	30 lbs arrow root
500 lbs alum	50 lbs rhubarb root
540 lbs white lead dry	30 lbs red chalk
50 kegs white lead	100 lbs white chalk
100 lbs venetian red	350 lbs glue
50 lbs blue vitrol	14 lbs balsam copavia
70 lbs macouba snuff	35 lbs nutmegs
150 lbs coperas	50 lbs rapee snuff
155 lbs gum aloes	300 lbs gum shelac
50 lbs cloves	350 lbs cam wood
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs liquorice ball
5 baskets salad oil fresh	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
95 lbs cream tartar	35 lbs columbo root
1000 lbs saleratus	50 lbs Alexandrin senna
600 lbs rosin	100 lbs India senna
160 lbs flor sulphur	1500 lbs spanish whiting
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	34 lbs pink root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	6 lbs French chalk
159 lbs cinnamon bark	5 oz pure kreosote
65 lbs English mustard	5 oz sulphate morphia
50 lbs refined borax	3 oz aceate morphia
39 lbs aqua fortis	1 oz oil rosea

Springfield, August 14, 1841.

DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.

He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorruptible teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with improved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil.

From G. Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.

june 26—ly

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY. H. VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

☞ They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.

Springfield,

JEWETT'S IMPROVED PATENT

Cary Plough.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and customers, the agricultural community, of this and the adjoining States, and dealers in Ploughs, that they are now prepared to fill all orders for the same on presentation.

The mould board of this well and so favorably known plough, is made of wrought iron, and the share of steel, 5-16ths of an inch thick, which carries a fine sharp edge. The whole face of the mould board and share is ground smooth, so that it scours perfectly bright in any soil, and will not choke in the foulest of ground. It will do more work in a day, and do it much better and with much less labor, to both team and holder, than the ordinary ploughs that do not scour, and in consequence of the ground being prepared better, the agriculturalist obtains a much heavier crop.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK.

Near the south-east corner of the square.

Feb. 1. 1842. 27

IRON, STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, respectfully inform their numerous friends and customers that they still keep on hand a large assortment of stoves, embracing all the late and most approved patterns, of cook, fancy parlor, Franklin, seven and ten plates, coal stoves and grates, with all the necessary apparatus.— Also, a large and general assortment of flat, round and square bar iron, from the most approved manufactories; American, English, blister, and cast steel.

Our iron foundry being in complete and successful operation, we are prepared to make all castings usually made at a foundry, and to fill all orders for the same, at short notice. A large supply of mill and hollow ware castings, andirons, grate bars, wagon boxes &c. always on hand, and will be sold at much lower rates than heretofore.

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

We have also a large supply of tin ware, which we will sell wholesale at St Louis wholesale prices. Purchasers will therefore find it to their interest to buy of us, as they will thereby save freight and charges. We are prepared to do all descriptions of copper, sheet iron and tin job work, at short notice.

The subscribers are also the manufacturers and vendors of Jewett's improved patent Cary Plough.

Wheat, flax-seed, good dried hides, dried deer skins, beeswax, feathers, cotton and linen rags, old copper, brass and pewter, taken in exchange for any article except bar iron and steel.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK,

Near the south east corner of the square.

Feb. 4 27

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS, Greeting:

This is to inform you that we, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which we *will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get.*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassinets, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, hankerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a *strong* sprinkling of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.

Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.—Constantly on hand a good supply of all kinds groceries, for sale at the lowest rates for cash. Wholesale or retail. S. M. TINSLEY. & Co.

April 8, 1842.

FOR RENT.—The store room under the State Register office. Apply to

March 25. WALTERS & WEBER.

WE want to buy four or five hundred bushels of Flax Seed; none will do unless clean.

aug 5 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

CITY HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
Washington Street, N. W. Corner of the Square.

THIS old stand has been so improved by building a large addition to it, that the proprietor is now able to accomodate citizens and strangers as well as any other House in the vicinity, and on as reasonable terms, and no pains shall be spared in trying to make all comfortable that may favor him with a call. He hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of public patronage.

There is also a good stable connected with the House.

TERMS.

Regular boarders per week with lodging	$3 00
do do do without lodging	2 50
Transient do per day,	1 00
do do per meal in all cases	25
Horse keeping per day,	50

P. S. Gentlemen and ladies parlors and rooms for society and club meetings can be furnished at all times.

jan. 1, 1842—ly J. JOHNSON.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and PHŒNIX BITTERS.—These superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of *Scrfula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundiceae, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costivenes Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints* of all kinds, headache, giddiness and *nervous debility, eruptive diseases*, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising, from various causes of ill health, *Fever and Ague* of every variety, settled pains in the side, back organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, *foul breath and inward fever*, night sweats and general weakness and loss of *appetite*, the *mumps, swollen face and gums* affections of the *bladder, kidney, spleen* and pluere, and the *sickness incidental to females*, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatative and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 New York. And for sale by.

G G. GRUBB

Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

The supreme remedy for Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in fever and ague, and all bilious affections they are more so; because, in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more then ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to insure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

FEVER AND AGUE, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a periodical administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anctue, or Ague, is either *Quotidian*, or daily; *Tertian*, or third day; *Quartan*, or fourth-day; *Erratic*, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a FOURTEENTH DAY crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. DR. MOFFAT'S directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the LIFE PILLS at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three pills and the bitters as before; on the third night four pills and the bitters as before, and continue taking four pills every night for three nights more, with the bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry, and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two pills every night after the seventh day. He will then and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed, at least three time on the *fourteenth day* Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the bitters only will alone be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual "LIFE MEDICINES," has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. DR. MOFFAT'S Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and jealously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York, by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other intermittent fevers, liver and billious affections, and derangement of the digestive functions generally, but also in chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, costiveness, pains in the side and limbs, eruptions of the skin, scrofula piles, worms, scurvy and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which, these VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are so pre-eminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however that many of these diseases, as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health are occasioned by FEVER AND AGUE, Dr. Moffat in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add that the like Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

And for sale by G. G. GRUBB.

Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

INDIGO—3 ceroons just received, best Spanish F., for sale cheap.

April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

WHEAT, BEESWAX, AND DEER-SKINS WANTED—At the Illinois Clothing Store, where the highest market price will be given for the same in ready made clothing, and where a full assortment of fall and winter clothing is offered at prices to suit the times.

Sept. 23, 1842. Z. McCOMAS.

Fare reduced & Speed increased.

FROM Springfield to Peoria, Ill., and thence via Peru, Ottawa, Juliet, and Lockport to Chicago; through in three days without riding nights. Fare to Peoria $4, to Chicago $12—Coaches leave daily, except Sunday's, at 4 o'clock A. M.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, Knoxville, and Oquaka, Burlington and all parts of Iowa Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. Through in 2 days, and fare only $9.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, and Dixon's Ferry, to Galena and all parts of Wisconsin Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 o'clock A. M., through to Galena in 3 days. Fare to Dixon $9, to Galena $13.

Books kept at the American House, Springfield, where passengers can secure seats by any of the above lines in first rate (Troy built) 4 horse post coaches; and may rely on finding as good stock and accommodations as can be found in the West,

FRINK, WALKER, & CO.
Agents and Proprietors.

Springfield, July 15, 1842.

N. B. Residents of the city will be called for by leaving directions the evening previous.

1—ly. F. W. & Co.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.

THE subscribers have opened a shop in the small brick building on the south side of the public square, (for several years known as the sheriff's office,) where they will always be ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage. They flatter themselves that they have, by long practice, acquired a skill scarcely ever excelled, in handling and keeping in order the instruments of their art.

In anticipation of the multitude of strangers that may spend the winter at the seat of Government, they have selected a stand in the most central and convenient part of the city. Their rooms will always be kept clean and comfortable for the accommodation of the public, and they hope by a constant effort to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage from a generous people.

WM. FLOURVILLE,

Springfield, Sept. 23, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, to those who are indebted to Dalton & McComas, or to Z. McComas, and that if their Notes or accounts are not paid before the twenty-fifth inst. they will be put in the hands of an officer, for speedy collection. Z. McCOMAS.

Springfield, August 19, 1842. tf.

SHERMAN'S
MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Springfield, and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public.—They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For nervous or sick head ache, palpitations of the heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast, or any other part of the body, ever prepared and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale wholesale and retail at

GRUBB & LEWIS'
Auction and Commission Store.

P. S. A liberal discount made to persons who purchase to sell again. Aug. 1, 1842-ly.

SEGARS.—10,000 superior Spanish Segars, and 20,000 common segars, for sale low by
July 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

TOBACCO—15 boxes common and 6 boxes Virginia, just received and for sale cheap.
April, 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have now on hand and are continually manufacturing cabinet furniture of every description which they will exchange for lumber or most kinds of country produce or sell at very reduced prices for State Bank paper at par, at their ware-room two doors south of the American House.

Having a new and neat hearse, we are prepared to make coffins and attend to funerals at short notice.

July 22. RUCKEL, BILSON & CO.

$10,000 SPECIE funds wanting, for which the highest premium will be given at my office, over Hawley & Edwards' store. JAMES A. BARRET.
July 28, 1842.—tf.

STATE BANK AND SHAWNEETOWN PAPER—Bought and sold, or loaned on the best possible terms, with approved personal or real estate security, by
July 28.—tf. JAMES A. BARRET.

To Farmers and Others. Bring on Your Produce.

WE have made arrangements for shipping Produce of every description, and would call the attention of farmers and others to our object, which is to send off Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bacon, and any other articles in the Produce Line, to the best market, and bring back in exchange good Cash, Groceries, or whatever might be wanted. This mode of selling will in the end be beneficial, as it must bring us a good currency. We are now erecting, and will have completed in a few days, a large and commodious Warehouse on the Rail-road Depot, with a good cellar for Lard, Butter, &c., and will use every endeavor to expedite business for those who may entrust any to our care. Any information on the subject will be given by us.

G. G. GRUBB.

Springfield, Ill, July 15th, 1842.

N. B. Goods of every description received on Storage and Commission. 50-ly.

Fall and winter ready made Clothing,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has received by late arrivals an extensive and splendid assortment of ready made clothing, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Clothing Store, all of which is made up in a superior and fashionable manner, by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected, and enables him to sell not only *cheaper* than any house in St. Louis, but at the *lowest* New York prices. Country merchants in want of clothing to sell again, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 30, 1842. 9-2m. M BROWN.

Look at this Millers.

WANTED a good flouring miller, one who understands the business can get steady employ and good wages.

JAMES F. REED.

Jamestown, Sept. 15, 1842.

To the Citizens of Sangamon.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You have all read, no doubt with much surprise, the Proclamation of the "State Officers" forbidding the reception of State Bank paper for taxes. From the long connexion which has existed between the bank and the State, and from the fact that the value of property has been so materially affected by that connexion, you naturally expected, as heretofore, to pay your taxes in State paper, according to the existing laws. This blow, coming at a time when good money is driven almost entirely out of circulation, must be very severely felt. The question then arises, what is to be done under these circumstances? Shall we nullify? repudiate? and refuse to pay taxes at all unless we can pay in the currency that circulates among us? In answer to this question the undersigned, anxious to act as peace maker between the contending parties, is happy to announce a remedy, which if it does not remove the difficulty entirely, will do so in a great measure. He hereby informs his fellow citizens and the public generally, that He still continues to receive State Bank paper at his establishment notwithstanding the *Governor's Proclamation*. And he will sell his clothing at such rates for State money as cannot fail to convince every one that better bargains cannot be had between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. In proof of this read the following list of prices, viz:

Marseills, plaid, velvet and valencia vests, (in State Bank paper.)	$2 to $3
Superior silk, bombazine, vests,	3 to 4
Pants, linen, drillings, etc.	2 to 3
do jeans, moleskin, casinet, etc,	4 upwards
Linen and gingham coats,	3 to 4
Jeans dress and frock coats, some of superior quality,	6 upwards

N. B. Those who bring cash shall have one half deducted from the above rates.

Just received, direct from New York, a choice lot of cravats, scarfs, bosoms, collars, suspenders, etc., well worthy of attention.

Clothes cut and made to order as usual, viz:

Making jeans coats, (in State paper)	$4 to $6
Making cloth coats,	7 to 9
Making pants and vests,	1 50 2 50

EDMUND R. WILEY.

Sept. 9. North end Hoffmans' row.

THOMAS L. HARRIS,

ATTORN…

Spring…

Will practice in … of this State, and … of the United … square.

The Family … celebrated Life … pared and sold by … way, New York, … respectably establis… family medicines … have not only won … tion of all the candi… of the medical profes… invariable efficacy i… stomach and bowels… is many varieties of… what is far better, … mended themselves, … the distinguished an… position which they … domestic estimation… works, and make n… If the proprietor we… ious comparison b… medicines and any … assert and challenge … medicine known to … in their books, conce… unquestionable and … ness and remarkable … which he can adduce … Phœnix Bitters. If it … the best judges as to … them and restored th… then is the evidence … decisive and irresisti… session of an immen… testimonials from res… in all parts of the Un… their names and resi… ment that have been … ed of the following … not here enumerate… alone, when other m… ployed in vain, viz: … advanced and destru… tions of the flesh and … destroyed; Piles of … even thirty-five years … acute and chronic, of … Turgescence of the … complaints; Bilious … ble variety of bilious … or Decline and Mara… tion in more advance… Dyspepsia in all its … with its frightful trai… Worms of all kinds, … persons. Dirrhœa, … Costiveness, both habi… Ague in its three prin… tent and remittent fev… driosis, and other ext… affections, with nervo… Rheum, Running Sc… generally, including … Anthony's fire, and sc… Palpitation of the h… blood to the head, … limbs, head and side… kidnies, spleen, th… dropsy and gout, tog… fections of the system … ted causes.

The certificates of … prietor's possession … all who desire to see … them have been publi… Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families and constantly kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by G. G. GRUBB.

Springfield, Ill September 2, 1842. 5-ly

Official and worthy of attention.

WITH a view of closing his business the undersigned offers to dispose of his stock of clothing at cost. To any person desirous of entering into a safe and snug business this is a fair opportunity, the stock on hand is, without any prevarication, well selected, affording a much better assortment than any other in the place, and all made in a workman like manner. The stand which can be secured is equal to any in the city.

His summer supply having arrived this is a fine opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the same. For current funds offered he will allow no one to go away without having suited themselves, and if selling low for cash will meet the views of his customers, then he will undoubtedly please. Z. McCOMAS.

Illinois Clothing Store, May 22, 1842.

N. B. It is hoped that those knowing themselves to be indebted will call and settle without further delay. 43-tf. Z. McC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two or three good Journeyman Cabinet makers. Apply at John Busher's Leather Storee.
April 22-tf JOSEPH BUSHER.

LOAF SUGAR—A great assortment of loaf sugar just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LIQUORS.—A general assortment of liquors, which we offer at cost, hoping thereby to get rid of it forever, come wet boys and you shall have bargains in the critter.
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

FRESH OYSTERS—A lot of fresh cove oysters, warranted good, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

L. NELSON HULSE, M. D., a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, (lately a practicing physician in New York) tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Lick creek and the surrounding country. Having enjoyed the advantages of a thorough medical education, together with opportunities of witnessing the operations of medicine in almost every form of disease, he humbly believes that those who may favor him with a call will not find their confidence misplaced. His charges will and *shall* correspond to the depressed condition of the times. Against the destitute, the poor widow, and the lonely orphan he shall make no charges, God will pay their debt.

Residence and office at the house of Adam Barger, Esq., near Colburt's mill.

October 7, 1842. 10-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses—Just received from New Orleans
60 bags Rio and Havana coffee,
13 hh'd Sugar,
30 barrels molasses, and for sale cheap for specie funds. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.
Springfield, Sept. 28, 1842.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Just received and for sale at manufactures prices,
30 boxes chewing tobacco,
6,000 Spanish cigars,
20,000 maleo do
200 doz. fine smoking tobacco
S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
Springfield, Sept. 28, 1842.

NEW FIRM.

C. W. CHATTERTON & BROTHER having entered into a co partnership, would inform their friends and the public generally that they are continually receiving from the east a new and fashionable assortment of jewelry &c., consisting of …

… signed to say that in no instance in which they have tried it, has it disappointed their expectations. Besides they have submitted it to the practice of several respectable physicians, who can testify to its efficacy.

The North American Specific is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us or our authorized agents. It is put up in eight ounce bottles, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L., and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

GRUBB.

Springfield, Ill., July 15th 1842.

N. B. The North American Specific is not sold by any Druggist in the United States. 50-ly.

Smith's Cholera Mixture.

A Certain Cure for Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaints, and Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaints.

THE undersigned having obtained the receipt for the above well known remedy from the family of the late Doctor SMITH, have at the earnest and repeated solicitation of those, whose experience in its use, has satisfied them of its superior excellence over all other remedies of this kind, determined to offer it to the public.

The great mortality which follows in the train of this class of disease and the melancholy fact that it has baffled the skill of the medical profession generally, gives to this remedy an importance that cannot be claimed for any one medicine now in use. This remarkable efficacious Mixture is entirely free from the objections which are applicable to the mercurial remedies now in general use among doctors; and can be used for any length of time with perfect safeyt to the patient. Another important consideration in favor of the remedy is the great saving of expense, and ease and facility with which it can be administered to children having the most irritable stomachs. We feel confident that all those who will try the remedy, will, without hesitation, give it the preference over all others. PRICE $1.

The "CHOLERA MIXTURE" is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us and our authorized agents. It is neatly put up in one ounce bottles, with directions, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L. and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

G. G. GRUBB.

Springfield Illinois, July 1, 1842.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

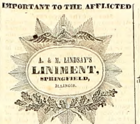
BROOKIE & BUSH,

Have and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles at the stand formerly occupied by Hill and Bush.
March 30, 1842.—37.

BLACK INK—Superior black ink manufactured and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

I WILL take State Bank paper at par for lumber at my usual prices for a few weeks.
Sept. 15, 1842. JAMES F. REED.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED



LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth. and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Liniment twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesom disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

… menced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.

DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.

Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.

Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents.

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.

Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—ly.

CABINET FURNITURE, TURNING, and Upholstering establishment.—The subscribers having taken the shop on sixth street, two doors south of the American House, are prepared to manufacture cabinet furniture of the best materials and in the most approved style We have now on hand a large assortment which we will sell very low for cash, or most kinds of country produce.

Hair, moss and shuck mattrasses, paper hanging. Window curtains cut and made, and every thing in that line done in the best manner and on short notice.

Having the best lathe now in use in this city, we are prepared to do all kinds of turning, either of brass, wood, or iron, with neatness and despatch. Coffins made to order.

Wanted, several thousand feet of cherry, black walnut, lin, sycamore and maple lumber, for which the highest price will be given.

30 RUCKEL, BILLSON, & CO.

GLASS—Just received a lot of window glass, also cut and plain glass tumblers, flasks, vials, and quart, half gallon and gallon bottles. All for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

AGENTS.

A LIST comprising part of the Agents for A. & M. LINDSAY'S LINIMENT, with their places of residence.

Dr. H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. Francis & Edwards, do
J. Grinsted & Co. Louisville, Ky.
E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. B. A. Fahnestock and Co Pittsburg Pa.
Clark and Co, Chicago, Illinois
J. G. Smith, Peru,
F. L. Thompson, Ottowa
Little and Barnum, Juliet
Dr John Grant, Lockport
White and Co., do
Wilcox and Howard, Magnolia
E M. Holman, Jerseyville
James G. McCreary, Rushville
B H. Adams, Kane,
Dr M M Reed, Jacksonville
Dr John Olive, Carlinville
Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg
James Forbes, Pittsfield
Dr T A Hoffman, Beardstown
Wm. A Andres, Winchester
Vincent Higby, White Hall
C Knapp, Middletown
Dr J L Shaw, Tremont
P A Allair, Aurora
Elisha Freeman, St Charles
J and A. Teffe, Elgin
O F and G A Miller, Quincy
T Fish, Washington
L O Hulbert, Peoria
John Shinn, Canton
G. W Hickman, Farmington
Achilles Robb, Lewistown
Marsh, Hankinson and Co, Alton
Dr L Allen, Decatur
Tuyman and Kyle, Macomb
Lewis Evans, Carthage
Rockwell and Salisbury, Warsaw

THE undersigned will keep on hand a supply of coffins of every description so that person at a distance and others can be furnished at the shortest notice, at his Cabinet Warehouse, south of the City Academy. A hearse, with gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished on the most accommodating terms.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Aug. 30. 27-yl

$50,000 STATE BANK Funds wanted, for which we will give the highest market price in white lead, paints of all kinds, drugs, medicines, oils, dye stuffs, surgical instruments, perfumery, window glass and glassware, paper, quills, ink, varnishes, &c. at as low prices as articles of like quality can be bought west of the mountains.

JOSEPH CHARLESS & CO.
Corner of Main and Pine Streets, St Louis.

April 29-5m

NOTICE—WE would inform all those indebted to us by note or account that they can pay us in wheat, at cash prices, delivered at our mills immediately after harvest.
June 24. 47 tf. S M TINSLEY & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Grubb & Lewis, has been dissolved by mutual consent this day, all persons having claims will please present the same, and those indebted will pay over forthwith to Thomas Lewis who is duly authorized to settle the business.

GEO. G. GRUBB.
THOMAS LEWIS.

Springfield, Oct. 12, 1842.

N. B. Geo G. Grubb will continue the Auction, Commission, and General Agency business, at the old stand, east side of the public square.

The Forwarding and Receiving business will be continued by Lewis & Tunisson. 11-3w.

State of Illinois. Supreme Court.
JULY TERM, 1842.

Error to Morgan.

George Sproule and Andrew Buchanan,
against
Jameson Samuel, William P. Samuel and Churchhill Samuel.

ON this day came the said plaintiffs by Hardin & Smith their attornies, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court, that the said defendants in error are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that the said defendants enter their appearance herein on the second Monday of December next, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, printed at the seat of Government, the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the said second Monday of December next, and that after such publication as aforesaid, and on proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing, as if the said defendants had been regularly summoned by *scire facias*.

E. PECK, clk.
11-4w $3.

TOBACCO—10 boxes tobacco for sale low by
july 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	35 lbs red sanders
40 oz piperine	17 lbs carb Magnesia
15 lbs Turkey opium	35 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	109 lbs African cayenne
*150 gals spts turpetine	30 lbs red precipitate
559 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
500 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
500 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisaya bark
550 lbs oil vitrol	13 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	30 lbs arrow root
500 lbs alum	50 lbs rhubarb root
540 lbs white lead dry	30 lbs red chalk
50 kegs white lead	100 lbs white chalk
100 lbs venetian red	350 lbs glue
50 lbs blue vitrol	14 lbs balsam copavia
70 lbs macouba snuff	35 lbs nutmegs
150 lbs coperas	50 lbs rapee snuff
155 lbs gum aloes	300 lbs gum shelac
50 lbs cloves	350 lbs cam wood
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs liquorice ball
5 basketssalad oil fresh	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
95 lbs cream tartar	35 lbs columbo root
1000 lbs saleratus	50 lbs Alexandria senna
600 lbs rosin	100 lbs India senna
160 lbs flor sulphur	1500 lbs spanish whiting
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	34 lbs pink root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	5 lbs French chalk
159 lbs cinnamon bark	5 oz pure kreosoe
65 lbs English mustard	5 oz sulphate morphia
50 lbs refined borax	3 oz acetate morphia
39 lbs aqua fortis	1 oz oil roses

Springfield, August 14, 1841.

… and square bar iron, from the most approved manufacturies; American, English, blister, and cast steel.

Our iron foundry being in complete and successful operation, we are prepared to make all castings usually made at a foundry, and to fill all orders for the same, at short notice. A large supply of mill and hollow ware castings, andirons, grate bars, wagon boxes &c. always on hand, and will be sold at much lower rates than heretofore.

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

We have also a large supply of tin ware, which we will sell wholesale at St Louis wholesale prices. Purchasers will therefore find it to their interest to buy of us, as they will thereby save freight and charges. We are prepared to do all descriptions of copper, sheet iron and tin job work, at short notice.

The subscribers are also the manufacturers and vendors of Jewett's improved patent Cary Plough.

Wheat, flax-seed, good dried hides, dried deer skins, beeswax, feathers, cotton and linen rags. old copper, brass and pewter, taken in exchange for any article except bar iron and steel.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK,
Near the south east corner of the square.

Feb. 4 27

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS,

Greeting: This is to inform you that *we*, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which *we will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get.*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassinets, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, hankerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a *strong* sprinkling of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.

Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.—Constantly on hand, a good supply of all kinds groceries, for sale at the lowest rates for cash. Wholesale or retail. S. M. TINSLEY. & Co.
April 8, 1842.

FOR RENT.—The store room under the State Register office. Apply to
March 25. WALTERS & WEBER.

WE want to buy four or five hundred bushels of Flax Seed; none will do unless clean.
aug 5 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

CITY HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
Washington Street, N. W. Corner of the Square.

THIS old stand has been so improved by building a large addition to it, that the proprietor is now able to accomodate citizens and strangers as well as any other House in the vicinity, and on as reasonable terms, and no pains shall be spared in trying to make all comfortable that may favor him with a call. He hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of public patronage.

There is also a good stable connected with the House.

TERMS.

Regular boarders per week with lodging	$3 00
do do do without lodging	2 50
Transient do per day,	1 00
do do per meal in all cases	25
Horse keeping per day,	50

P. S. Gentlemen and ladies parlors and rooms for society and club meetings can be furnished at all times.

jan. 1, 1842—ly J. JOHNSON'

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and PHŒNIX BITTERS.

—These superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficency in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of *Scrfula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundiceae, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costivenes Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints* of all kinds, headache, giddiness and *nervous debility, eruptive diseases*, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising, from various causes of ill health, *Fever and Ague* of every variety, settled pains in the side, back organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, *foul breath and inward fever*, night sweats and general weakness and loss of *appetite*, the *mumps, swollen face and gums* affections of the *bladder, kidney, spleen* and pluero, and the *sickness incidental to females*, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These invaluable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its moest certain preventatative and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 New York. And for sale by.

G G. GRUBB

Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

The supreme remedy for Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in fever and ague, and all bilious affections they are more so; because, in these they are as infallible as any human means can be This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to insure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

FEVER AND AGUE, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a periodical administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anetus, or Ague, is either *Quotidian*, or daily; *Tertian*, or third day; *Quartan*, or fourth-day; *Erratic*, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a FOURTEENTH DAY crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. DR. MOFFAT'S directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the LIFE PILLS at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three pills and the bitters as before; on the third night four pills and the bitters as before, and continue taking four pills every night for three nights more, with the bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry, and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two pills every night after the seventh day. He will then and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed, at least three time on the *fourteenth day* Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the bitters only will alone be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual "LIFE MEDICINES," has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. DR. MOFFAT'S Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and jealously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York, by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other intermittent fevers, liver and billious affections, and derangement of the digestive functions generally, but also in chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, costiveness, pains in the side and limbs, eruptions of the skin, scrofula piles, worms, scurvy and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which, these VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are so pre-eminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however that many of these diseases, as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health are occasioned by FEVER AND AGUE, Dr. Moffat in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add that the like Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

And for sale by G. G. GRUBB.

Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

INDIGO—3 ceroons just received, best Spanish F., for sale cheap.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

WHEAT, BEESWAX, AND DEER-SKINS WANTED—At the Illinois Clothing Store, where the highest market price will be given for the same in ready made clothing, and where a full assortment of fall and winter clothing is offered at prices to suit the times.
Sept. 23, 1842. Z. McCOMAS.